

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

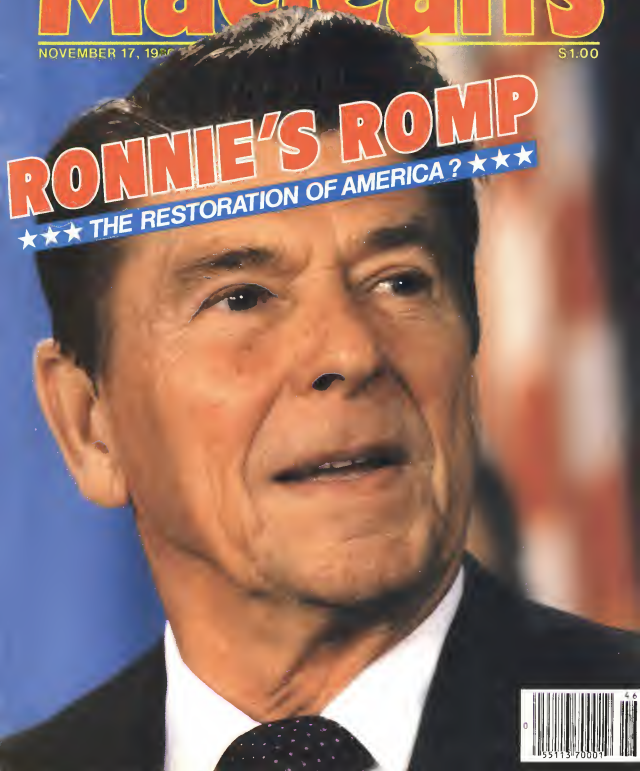
Maclean's

NOVEMBER 17, 1988

\$1.00

RONNIE'S ROMP

★★★ THE RESTORATION OF AMERICA? ★★★



A collection of Hiram Walker liqueurs is displayed against a dark background. In the foreground, two large bottles are prominent: one labeled 'HIRAM WALKER Amaretto di Medriana' with a red and gold label, and another labeled 'HIRAM WALKER Strawberry' with a white label featuring a strawberry illustration. Behind them, several smaller bottles are visible, including one labeled 'HIRAM WALKER Peppermint Schnapps' with a white label and red text. The bottles are surrounded by fresh fruit, including strawberries and almonds, and green herbs, creating a rustic and appetizing scene.

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Schnapps • Creme de Menthe • Apricot Brandy • Amaretto di Medicina • Chocolate Miso

Maclean's

lines such as "Go Flash go," could make the case of Alberta's Melody Anderson, a former Parliament Hill reporter who stars in the 1980 film version of *Flash Gordon*. **Dean**



The election that pundits had deemed too close to call turned into a cakewalk for Ronald Reagan. Fed up with Jimmy Carter's mediocre style of governing, the U.S. voted overwhelmingly for Reagan's version of America. It's a vision that is firmly rooted in the past, but one that Americans brought. They'll get a chance to see the good-old-style rule from their new president and give good-bies to gals and Willie Nelson.



Kramer vs. Kramer helps create a stereotype that the only problem of single parents is a custody disagreement. But many of Canada's single parents live below the poverty line. **Page 2**

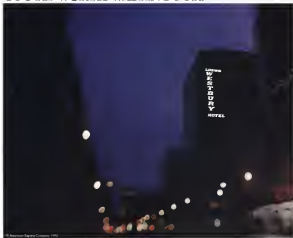


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Editorial

Reagan's American Dream: the triumph and the danger



By Peter C. Newman

Ronald Reagan's astonishing triumph has won him much more than an election. He has been granted a genuine ideological mandate by America's voters. A mandate of this magnitude and diversity can be a revolutionary instrument: it confers on the candidate who gains it not merely the awesome constitutional powers of the U.S. presidency but the spiritual authority of the office as well.

This is the factor that has turned the former California governor into being more than the leader of a reform Republican party. He is—or must quickly become—an agent of change. His constituency is what Anthony Lewis of *The New York Times* has called the moral majority: those who believe that God favors a balanced budget and a U.S.-owned Panama Canal.¹

The campaign itself turned out to be a peculiarly dispiriting exercise, the Democratic candidate was trying to pit his mastery of the trivial with his Republican opponent's ignorance of detail. Reagan turned out to be superb at using body-English not only to propel his political ideas but to dispel the Democrat-inspired stereotype that he was an urban-rowdy Dr. Strangelove, but to make the Communies.

Jimmy Carter quite rightly realized that so long as he could make Reagan's shadow intellectual resources,

the principal election issue, he might be able to renew his presidency. But instead, Carter himself—his dismal economic record, political babbings and pitiful stabs at advancing some coherent foreign policy—became the election's turning point.

The Americans are a proud people, and it was the agony of watching their chief executive being manipulated and humiliated by the mad ayatollahs of Tehran that turned the voters against the incumbent. His indecision and weakness made patriotic Americans realize that their country was behaving more like a big Georgia than a world power.

The election results (page 28) signal the most fundamental shift in American thinking since Roosevelt's sweep of 1932. Reagan's romp was the simplest creed dear to America's fundamentalists: that the essential role of government is to remove constraints on its citizens. This was the overwhelming sentiment that carried Reagan into office and that must now animate his deliberations and decisions. The performativity of the American Dream and inevitability of its triumph have been given a terrifyingly powerful new lease on life.

But at least we can all sleep a little better, knowing that Amy Carter is no longer streaking into the president's bedroom to whisper foreign policy advice to her befuddled father.

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A Rim ripe for picking

By Thomas Hopkins



Brown bushes, hudson groves, Bost. ngle. It's the traditional Canadian view of the Asian curve of the Pacific Rim, and it's a dismally dated picture. Since the Second World War, with plentiful cheap labor and unrestricted capitalism to its advantage, the Pacific Rim has become something of a fluid juggernaut, the fastest-growing economic nest in the world. Led by Japan, countries like South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand have been growing throughout the 1970s at two and sometimes three times the rates of industrialized nations. In 1973, Japan jumped Britain as Canada's second most important trading partner, and after the U.S., gobbling some \$4 billion in Canadian goods (mostly raw materials) last year.

It could be more. Canadian firms could be but aren't reaching out to develop more export contracts with Pacific Rim countries. "When we had, we say," complains one frustrated industry, trade and commerce official charged with getting Canadian businessmen into the area. "We're competitive as hell." But we don't bid. Canada pockets only 47 cents in completed contracts as every dollar it contributes, for example, in the Asian Development Bank.

It is precisely this Canadian corporate slowness that next week's 13 nations Pacific Rim Opportunities Conference in Vancouver was supposed to address. Postponed following last year's election, the Tory-sponsored conference had been designed as a way of grabbing the lapels of Canadian businessmen and pointing it in the direction of the Pacific Rim. This year's version appears, however, to be a tame affair limitedly, anxious among some 200 business, diplomatic and political delegates will be closed to the press and public.

Much of the blame for the inevitable conference and the more general Canadian myopia with regard to the trading potential of the Rim, at least in the eyes of a western Canadian point of view, is levelled at official Ottawa, and particularly Liberal Ottawa.

Despite the seldom early 1970s vision of the Pacific Rim as Third Option—that is, among Western Europe and Japan as trade counterbalancers to the suffocating presence of the U.S.—Canada's general attitude toward Asian trade can only be characterized as blinkered neglect. Prior to the late premier Managash Ohts's tour last spring, there had been few visits to Ottawa by Japanese ministers since 1970. Japanese trade officials, often the spurs of the sprawling *sunshine*, the massive, disciplined trading consortium such as Mitsubishi Ltd. and Marubeni Ltd., view Canadian indifference and intergovernmental squabbling on trade matters with increasing bordering on contempt. The near-dur-

rel attempt last May to open the huge coal fields of north-eastern B.C. for export to Japan is a messy example. The economically vibrant Pacific Rim countries, and especially by complete contrast, Japan, come knocking at us Canada with an alacrity that puts us to shame. Japan's intentions revolve around an aggressive desire for security of supply. Already the most viable and expansionist economy in the region, it has become more so in recent years, especially as an exporter of capital. Although Japanese investment in Canada remains small, when it does come the intent is less amateur than enthusiastic, like a *playful* toddler cranking a pet frog. A prime example of Japanese happy capitalism was the 1970 fishery for herring one off the B.C. coast, which saw marauding rival Japanese trading companies literally throwing millions of money at B.C. herring fishermen in a bidding war that devastated the entire West Coast fish industry—now 20 per cent Japanese-owned. It is picturesque (like that—and increasing Japanese minority holdings in West Coast coal and forestry, and fees of Japanese banking activity under a new Canadian Bank Act—that have generated warnings about Japanese expansionism such as The Institute for Research on Public Policy's recently released *Asia With Me-Ten* report.



Late Premier Ohts: happy capitalism

Expanded Pacific Rim trade has always been vigorously viewed as the basis for western Canadian economic expansion—a little secondary industry to tack away for when the oil runs out. Clearly, Pacific Rim trade as a tool for western expansion was one of the political intents of last year's Tory conference organized by energetic Vancouver Centre MP Pat Carney. "Eastern Canada has always viewed the Pacific Rim as just a back-door route for eastern manufactured goods," says Carney.

Last year's Tory conference was all set to recognize that fact, invite grimy scribbles to the sittings via closed-circuit television, and in Joe Clark as keynote speaker and then bundle him off on a high-profile tour throughout the Pacific Rim region as a flag-waver. The Liberals, with the same sparkling sensitivity that caused them to play the theme from *The Bridge on the River Kwai* for Japanese Premier Ohts during his state visit to Ottawa, chose to place the meeting in the media. They will send Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuinness instead of Trudeau, entire any serious Canadian tilt and reject eastern businessmen in its place. thereby firing with the distinct danger of turning one of the most important economic sessions in recent years into a hair-striking, test-tasting exercise. Faced with the accidental conclusion of a bubbling western Canadian economy and a Pacific Rim that has shifted its concern from aid to hungry trade, the conference could have cast a far wider net. It's a shame it won't.

Thomas Hopkins is *Maclean's* Vancouver bureau chief



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Life is not a bed of patents

"The fact is that no one invented the tomato"

By Carroll Allen



What's the difference between patenting a tomato and patenting a light bulb? This question was put to me by a Canadian Seed Trade Association officer who thinks we should permit patents and royalties on new plant varieties. He appears to believe that the idea of levying royalties on living, growing things, the source of human food, is unobjectionable.

If he really doesn't understand the difference between living and inanimate matter, he must be vastly pleased that his 30-watt bulb don't send themselves and grow to 100 watts. The self-evident fact is that no one invented the tomato. We don't "own" life. Nevertheless, many industrial countries like the U.S. and the U.K. among others do grant plant patents, euphemistically called Plant Breeder's Rights, or PBRs. Since Bill C-30, which would give such rights to Canadian breeders, has been placed on the parliamentary order paper by Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan, this particular bit of leeway could become a de facto reality unless we scrutinize its implications.

The fact is, we may be about to leap on the bandwagon just as others, chastened by experience, are preparing to leap off. Agriculture Canada's efforts patently say just how narrow rights extended to breeders and that they will not affect farmers significantly. But farmers in other countries who have lived with patents are already disillusioned. Swedish, Swiss, U.S., British and German farmers, for instance, are disgruntled about higher seed prices. Since the advent of patents and the move away from public breeding in the U.S., the National Farmers' Union has complained that seed prices rose 150 per cent between 1959 and 1977—more than any other component of the agricultural inputs. Many of the new patented varieties of seeds, though they do produce higher yields, are more vulnerable to disease. Furthermore, wherever gates are shut or are pending, they have created a virtual monopoly to the seed business by multinational chemical and pharmaceutical corporations in pursuit of royalties. Small seed companies are vanishing as seeds are a vacuum run by companies like Ciba Geigy, Eppley and Royal Dutch/Shell. In the last decade, roughly 40 small U.S. seed companies were merged in this acquisitive mania. In Canada, Stewart Seeds is now owned by Ciba Geigy, while Warner Seeds is owned by Fluor.

It makes corporate sense—but not necessarily good farm policy. What could be more manifestly profitable than to market seed, fertilizer and pesticides, all totally interdependent, from one tidy corporate? But do we really actively expect the seed arm of a multinational corporation

to search eagerly for a patentable variety of plant that requires little input from its pesticide and fertilizer arms?

Patents attract multinational multinationals flourish by mass-marketing uniform products, not by custom-tailoring products to small, specialized markets like Canada. Two thousand traditional vegetable varieties were dropped last June from the European Common Catalogue. Britain alone lost 500 vegetable varieties in July when the country's seeds regulations made it a crime (punishable by a fine of £400) to sell or catalogue any variety not on the list. It is estimated that Europe is faced with the loss of three-quarters of its vegetable material within the decade.

Yet Eugene Whelan and his colleagues are holding hands. An prominent body as the Food and Agriculture Organization Secretariat of the United Nations opposes patents because they restrict free

exchange of information and plant material among world breeders. An internal FAO document also states that patents have resulted in monopolistic practices, crop epidemics in the Third World and a narrowing of the genetic base upon which all plant life rests. And this is a field where tokenism are astonishingly thin though there are 300,000 higher-order plants on the planet, more than 90 per cent of human nutrition derives from about 30 of them, only 30,000 have been studied, and by the turn of the century 50,000 may have vanished forever. Nonetheless, Canada ignores the warnings of reform-minded bodies such as the U.S. and boldly considers farming to be a multinational-dominated business.

Why should Canada join this demonic parade to genetic wipeout? To be as neglected in the global seed market as we are in the pesticide field, where we make do with the products designed for warmer climates and larger waterways? Make no mistake: in the polluted world of multinational agribusiness, a tasteful tomato that can bounce pinkly through a hairnet like an inflated ball and survive a 2,000-km truck trip unscathed and collect royalties will win every time over a tastier, more nutritious but squishable and unpatentable tomato. Many producers and mechanists have already produced the rubberized tomato and made traditional varieties shockingly scarce. They have also noted 4,000 small Canadian growers in the last 25 years.

Greater profits and increased efficiency aren't everything. Quality counts, as does designing a crop for its growing conditions, as does, most crucial of all, preserving the old plants and the genetic pool we may need to correct our mistakes. To say nothing of the quiet notion many of us share that living plants should be as amenable to all humankind, without royalties.

Carroll Allen is a free-lance writer specializing in agricultural and environmental issues.

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Where life is still under the gun

By Sean Tooten

Beirut... how does it possibly survive? The question is asked constantly by visitors to the war-battered capital of Lebanon, if only because you can't walk 50 yards without bumping into a gun-toting youth. Guns are everywhere—in the hands of criminals, of hundreds of political militias, of groups vying for control of the streets, of Lebanese security forces, of the Syrian army, and of the shopkeeper who simply wants to protect his property.

But survive Beirut does, and in a spectacular way. The city has become a huge seven-square-mile marketplace, a giant bazaar of 15 million souls where, if you don't like the price of a pair of shoes or a TV set, you walk to another stall and somewhere along the way the price will drop. The way has not only learned to live with war and the threat of war, many have become rich, and many more are making a good living and have shrugged away the sounds of nightly gunfire and explosions.

The Lebanese have always been known as talented traders. In the past the people became, professionally, whatever they had to become to survive. Now they are a city of very small shopkeepers. People do not talk readily

about anything but the price of things. They especially don't talk politics or war, perhaps, occasionally about someone else's war, but very rarely about their own. There are just too many people with guns, too many groups resembling gangsters, too many people with a grudge and a willingness to shoot first. A married Lebanese couple agrees to talk to *Newsweek's*, but only with the promise that no names would be mentioned. For one thing, the man is Muslim and the woman Christian. "Lebanon is full of strangers," says the man. "They have all come here to escape, but they all carry guns, and as long as they are here the war will never end."

He has a small business and his wife is a secretary. They seem to have a comfortable life. They pay about \$2,000 for a small, one-bedroom apartment. They have a car and there is always food on the table. Cigarettes are cheap, as is Scotch whisky (sometimes a third less than in North America), and gas is about the same as in the U.S. Cars can be bought from very expensive French hotspots or from roadside stalls, depending on your income.

Guns are everywhere on the streets of Beirut. The only marks of war (right) through it all the banks are booming.

The woman is particularly interested by Beirut's security situation. "What security?" she asks. "There is no security here. We do not leave the house at night. Nothing may happen to you, but why take chances? There is a joke here in Beirut that when you hear the guns firing you say 'Somebody in China had a baby.' They shoot the guns here for things that happen in other countries. There is a group here that supports Nasser [the late Egyptian leader]. They don't have the group in Egypt. But they have it here in Beirut."

She has a point about the security, or lack of it. The streets of Beirut empty come dusk, only visitors in taxis wander about, usually looking for a restaurant or caught late on business. No one can stop the gunmen. Weapons are easy to buy, and anyone claiming to belong to a political group can simply walk on streets and demand money. A Lebanese leftist leader last week likened West Beirut, predominantly Muslim, to "Chicago in the years when the Mafia gangs ruled the streets."

The couple talk about trying to purchase an apartment in West Beirut. "When we tried to buy one," says the woman, "we were told \$100,000. Lebanese is little less than \$50,000. Three years later it is nearly double that. If



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you arrange to buy an apartment, you must pay the money immediately, even though the apartment will not be ready for a year. If you wait until it is ready, the price will have increased by \$1,000,000."

Rents are the major expense in Lebanon. They are prohibitive for a young married couple, which means they are depriving with their parents. For a Muslim married to a Christian, that is not possible. So the hunt for a reasonable place goes on. Asked about prior controls, the woman admits "There is no control over anything. The government says they will do something, but they

never do. Lebanese who fled the country during the civil wars are sending millions of pounds back to the country from the Gulf states.

Since the Iraq-Iran war started, nearly \$11.5 million has poured into Lebanon banks every day, either from displaced Lebanese or disgruntled Arab businessmen who see Lebanon, despite its security problems, as a stable financial centre. A Western economist points out, "Even during the war the banking centres are not touched by the banking crisis. It's as if a moth smashes into them, blinks off the screen." He points out that the Palestinian Liberation Organ-



Delivering a cake on the run is a city skill of small, very small, shopkeepers.

can do nothing. They cannot tell the Palestinians or the Syrians to stop carrying guns. They cannot tell the Muslims or the Christians to live and work with each other. Her husband points up the lantern. "It is not the Muslims or the Christians. It is the people who came to live here. They destroyed Lebanon because they love it. They see that Lebanon is a good place to do business, to live, so they killed it in the hope that the businessmen would go to other places to spend money."

If indeed there was any such nation, the warring factions could not have been doing wrong. Lebanese banks are booming. Dr. Assad Sawaya, president of the Association of Banks in Lebanon, said the balance sheets of Lebanese banks have increased 200 per cent in the past five years, increasing from \$15.4 billion to just over \$30 billion. The number of banks has increased from 35 to 66 since the beginning of the civil wars in 1975, and the hundreds of thou-

sands of Lebanese who fled the country during the civil wars are sending millions of pounds back to the country from the Gulf states.

But it is all very big money, very little of which makes its way to the man in the street. It is reportedly very difficult to get a small business improvement loan, and for months the garbage collectors have been on strike because they want new equipment and more money. West Beirut, as a result, has turned into a winding rubbish dump. The garbage is piled in small mountains on streets that house elite designer stores selling clothes for as much as \$1,000 a dress.

Still, it doesn't deter the Lebanese from going about their business of buying and selling anything they lay their hands on. Struggling is another Lebanese industry. You don't need a licence to set up shop, and there are enough illegal ports around the country to keep the new shopkeepers supplied. The retired couple laughs away the idea of shopping for bargains. "It takes one week time. It's time wasted." They do not explain what they do with the time they save. ☐

This Canada

They pretend nothing has grieved them



By Sue Calhoun

They used to call it Locke's Island, the rugged bit of land about a kilometre wide that juts barely into the Atlantic Ocean on Nova Scotia's north shore. Back in the days when the settlement used that tid to its advantage, the island was routinely covered by the tide. Johnathan Locke brought his family here from Chatham, Mass. Josiah Churchill had arrived five years earlier, in 1755, and by the mid-1800s, descendants of the two families had a brisk business renting salt fish to the Caribbees and returning with cargoes of rum, molasses and sugar. Whole Lunenburg, 100 km up the coast towards Halifax, became famous for its Grand Banks schooner fleet. Locke's Island grew as the heart of the shore fishermen. By the late 1900s, it was one of the wealthiest towns in the province, the fourth largest exporter of fish. "When the fishing is good," one of the Lockes recorded in 1901, "the town prospers. When it is not, the people do not."

Today, Lockeport (pop. 1,000) is still almost surrounded by water, though the

Last summer's fishplant fire, at least, is being lived down, for the most part.



wind and the waves have built up a stable strip of land which joins it to the mainland. The fishing is still good but, once again, the people are leaving to do without. For a town used to describing itself in superlatives, Lockeport has

been having extremely bad luck. Three fish plants have been lost in the past decade through fire or bankruptcy. Within hours, the fire which started in the early morning of July 20 had whipped through the torn-of-the-century wooden structure owned by National Sea Products Ltd., while townspeople and many from the surrounding area watched and were in vain. Some 300 people were out of work.

Now the closest town near the waterfront, a rubble of wharf piles standing as mute reminder of the town's prosperous past. National Sea Products—the town's only large employer—hasn't decided whether the plant will be rebuilt. The estimated cost is between \$15 million and \$18 million, and the company wants federal government help. A decision is expected later this month, and plant manager Arab Peterson says the plant could be back in operation within 12 months if the department of regional economic expansion (DERE) money is forthcoming. Meanwhile, plant workers live on unemployment insurance benefits and use phrases like "ghost town" to describe what Lockeport will be if it isn't rebuilt.

"If the banks don't come 'round that way," says Shelburne County Councillor Errol Williams, raising a gnarled finger toward the red buoy bobbing in the distance in Lockeport Harbour, "then this town is gone." From the dining room of the White Gull Restaurant, you can watch the boats guided by long-fingers weave in and out of the harbor, though on this brilliant fall morning there's little traffic. Williams, an old-time fish cutter and ex-fisherman turned owner (his was dropped in for coffee and a visit. Coffee in the backroom of this establishment, which hangs over the water and due to where the National plant stood, and which serves as the vestibule by which proprietors Parley Stearns manages the town's well-being. "Before the fire, people would come in and have two, three cups of coffee," he says. "Now they come in and say 'Hi' and go." A plaid-jacketed fish plant worker sitting nearby nods. "Everybody's getting a little poorer," he comments bitterly.

"My dear, when that plant was going, money was no object," says Danny Buchanan. "You were getting' darn good pay every two weeks, and never dreamt of the plant would leave." A 56-year-old employee of both Stearns Brothers and National, Buchanan worked a fish weighing machine for \$5 an hour. It's a good match, the world goes \$1,000. These days the supports hold and her doublets husband on \$25 a week from the town's benefits, supplemented by a part-time job packing fish in the harbor, 30



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too away. She's one of the few who have found a job elsewhere. The pay isn't as good though and the work is sporadic—these hours one day, five the next. "That's all we know, is the fish plant," she says.

Fishing at fish plant work is all that most people here have ever done. The loss of the plant, with its \$2.5-million payroll, reverberates across Richborne County. Tracy Buchanan lives in East Green Harbour, where most of the people who had worked at the plant survived as she did, from pay day to pay

"I don't think the company could build a large plant today, with interest rates being what they are, and make enough to pay off the interest and principal," says plant manager Arch Petersen. The whisper around town is that the company received only \$2 million in insurance money.

Lockport has had its share of advertisers before this, though, and has always bounced back. But then in the 1970s, the firm started in 1974, Purcell Fisheries Ltd., one of the town's three fish plants, burned to the ground. One



Buchanan, Williams (below) show channel view and evidence near the waterfront

day. But the fish plant workers are only the first risk of the troubled. Twenty-add small fish plants in the county depended on National Sea to buy their fish. Fifteen independent Lockport boats (each with an average crew of four) and another 18 from Jordan Bay & five kilometres away add regularly to the plant. Twenty-two million pounds of fish were processed last year, three-quarters of it supplied by inshore fishermen. National Sea paid 80 per cent of Lockport's costs.

No small operation, National Sea Products was the largest fishing company in Atlantic Canada when its controlling shares were bought by H.B. Nickerson & Sons Ltd. in 1977. Together, they now own roughly 50 fish plants in the four provinces, as well as investments in plants in Uruguay, Australia and the U.S. The two companies have maintained their separate corporate structures. Nickerson's is a private company, National's a public one with 20 sales in 1979 of \$288 million.

The company is taking a hard line on rebuilding—as 14,000 money, no plant



hundred people were put out of work. In '73, a second fire swept through the downtown area, destroying several businesses. In '76, Great Fisheries, one of the town's oldest fish plants (founded by Parley Swain's father and uncle in

1901), went bankrupt, leaving 150 jobless. The catch: "If it's Swain's, it wins," now sounded hollow.

From three fish plants in the early 1970s the town is now down to one. Purcell Fisheries has started up again in this old Swain building, 100 metres down the waterfront from the White Gull Restaurant, though the plant is operating at only 20-per-cent capacity.

After the most recent fire, most fishermen shifted down to Purcell's wharf. Longline fishermen need a place to lock their trawls and keep it cold until they go back to sea. The tedious task—it involves hauling frozen mackerel or squid onto lines of longline trawls—often falls to schoolboys or pensioners looking to pick up a few extra dollars. But these days, there's a lineup for the work. "Those fellows get first choice," says Bill Anderson, motoring towards two elderly men across the room silently hauling trawl. "And if there's any surplus, I get it."

The baiting shed is busy this morning because two long-liners have just come in, but even if it weren't, Anderson would still be around. The 33-year-old unemployed fish plant worker coasts down every morning at eight o'clock, more for something to do, a need to feel useful, than financial gain. "There's not too much to take up your time now," says Anderson, "so I come down here if there's no work, we just sit around and talk."

The talk is about what will happen if the plant isn't rebuilt, about what will happen as winter comes in and unemployment insurance benefits begin to run out. "If the government can give \$10 million to Mitchell," says one man, "then I don't know why it can't give money to National." A young fisherman, skeptical about fish prices, is less sympathetic. "If two or three little fellows could get in here while these guys are on their ass, then more power to 'em." Adds another: "One thing's for sure—if they don't rebuild, then Lockport's finished. They might as well put the fence on 'er."

Bill Anderson is more fatalistic. He was working at Swain's when it went under. Only a short while before the National Sea fire, he had given up a maintenance job because he didn't like shift work. He went to work as a fish cutter—and if he hadn't, he'd be working now. Instead, he's collecting \$150 a week D.C., supporting a wife and two kids, and worrying about the winter days when he'll have to start burning wood in his Franklin stove. "At one time there were a lot of jobs in Lockport," he says. "Today there's not too many. But there's nothing you can do about it, so you just go on as if the fire didn't happen. Something will come up." ☐

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*Sept. 1988

Follow-up

When you're working like the devil for a pay raise

After one of the longest, toughest and toughest labor battles in history—it spanned 544 songs, books and a movie—textile workers have made a major breakthrough in America's steadily anti-union southern states. After 17 years, \$30 million, street fights by the dozen and court cases galore, the American-made Clothing and Textile Workers Union last month signed their first-ever contract with one of the region's largest employers, J.P. Stevens & Co. "We can live decent now, we got a chance at a

fair one. Stevens employees working seven years in Knoxville, Tenn., N.C. 21 brings us sudden jump in their standard of living: their new wages will average just \$5.66 an hour. But it gives them security, a base on which to work for improved safety standards and the promise of a better deal in the future. It has also opened the door for the union to recruit the 40,000 other Stevens workers who remain outside its jurisdiction.

Two years ago, *Madison's* (Nov. 25, 1978) reported on the J.P. Stevens saga



Kirkland (left), former \$30 million, street fights and court cases galore

better life," beamed Syretha Medlin, a mother of seven, after the ratification vote.

On the face of it, the 2½-year agreement with the textile giant is rather weak and wobbly. But it could have enormous significance for the South, where the average wage paid to production workers is \$3.09 to \$4.24 an hour less than the same worker would earn in the North. The poor black, and white, families of Dixie are among the worst off in the U.S. "The new contract covers

and the way southern businessmen and politicians had conspired to keep unions out and wages low. Since 1965, when the union first started its drive to organize Stevens, the battle has been bitter and costly for both sides. Twenty-two times the courts have found the company guilty of unfair labor practices. As part of the contract the company now promises for the first time to recognize the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, giving employees the right to join a union. The concession ruffled company officials. "The union spent a lot of money spreading their poison and we don't think they got much for it," a

Liebestraum



International...
in every respect.

speaker said later, and company Chairman Whitney Stevens added: "We will continue to oppose the union."

In the end, it was probably an unusual union tactic introduced by negotiator Ray Rogers that won the day. Realizing that no amount of union pressure brought directly against Stevens would do much good, he turned to the large insurance companies that help finance Stevens. "You can only fight power with power," he said. Rogers threatened to run two union dissidents for election to the board of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which controls about 45 per cent of Stevens' lease.



Stevens: "We'll continue opposing unions."

terms debt — and thereby disrupt company plans.

After Metropolitan Chairman Robert Skunk calculated that the union plans might cost his company no more than \$5 million, he met with Whitney Stevens. "I applied absolutely no pressure," he said later. "I merely wanted to find out how the negotiations with the union were going." But the meeting was the message J.F. Stevens & Co., which previously had simply refused to recognize the union's existence, began to bargain. The result "is a major victory for all the working people of America," trumpeted Lane Kirkland, president of the American Federation of Labor and

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has watched his parents' hard work meant to nothing but despair. He has watched as their health slowly ebbs away. Along with the other children of the burns, he could not break poverty's hold on his life. Nothing could save him... till someone cared.

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Congress of Industrial Organizations. "It is a tremendous forward step for the textile and apparel workers of the South."

First estimates suggest that the union and its supporters spent \$30 million on the great textile war, the company refuses to disclose its costs. But, says union chairman Finley, "you just can't measure this kind of thing in dollars. This was a campaign for human rights and justice."

The Stevens company has been the chief symbol of industry's determination to resist unionization in the South. Its decision to recognize the union is certain to have a great impact on other companies. Kirkland says the Stevens victory will provide "a major psychological boost toward organizing workers throughout the South." It's about time the South's union participation rate is about half the level for the country as a whole. "The way," *The Washington Post* editorialized, "labor unions trying to organize the South have picked up where the civil rights movement left off—but the economic struggle for low wage blacks and whites is much more difficult and frustrating." **William Lowther**



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A solo voice in an uncompetitive land

As multinationals and mergers and takeovers become commonplace phenomena in Canada and as an ever larger share of the economy falls under the control of fewer and larger interests, the corporate world of the nation's businessmen and themselves forms an unlikely minority.

He is a civil servant with a very special mandate. As assistant deputy minister in the Bureau of Competition Policy, Robert J. Bertrand 45 reports to his minister, André Ouellet. As director of investigations and research at Competition Policy, Bertrand is also responsible for the enforcement of the Competition Act. In the past five years Bertrand has been increasingly used in his criticism of the growing trend to corporate concentration in Canada and the legislation that permits that trend to grow. At the moment Bertrand is acting under the Competition Investigation Act to examine

And those corporations who have this relationship with the state are by definition large corporations and relatively immune to competition.

Maclean's: And our answer to problems in the private sector. Antitrust law has been to take over that sector

or branding individuals as criminals. If you look at the development of merger law in the U.S., and they had about the same situation as we have in Canada, their development was really the result of civil litigation. You have only to look at a few decisions of our Supreme Court

to see how difficult it is to win in court on merger law. For instance, our courts have been very conservative, and in a sense they are reflecting Canadian society. American courts have not been afraid to develop the law. Civil rights, education, or housing, for instance, are really judge-made law. And they do it conventionally.

Maclean's: What about the argument that big chairs are stronger—like the industrialists, that their size enables them to prop up their world? **Bertrand:** Yes, I have heard that argument.

Maclean's: I'll bet you have!



"Our legislation should not endorse the law of the jungle"

the Thomson and Shonson newspaper chain in the wake of the recent change of the Ottawa Journal and The Winnipeg Tribune. He was interviewed for *Maclean's* in his Wall, Quebec, office by Elizabeth Gray.

Maclean's: Given our national tradition towards public enterprise and government intervention, why do you think we have such weak competition legislation in Canada?

Bertrand: I think they're both related. In Canada we have always sat between two chairs where competition is concerned, exactly as if we are not convinced that competition is a good thing. Essentially our law and history have developed through good co-operation between companies and the state. Our country was built on this Canadian Pacific and the opening of the West. Behind the Bay and its land acquisition. Whenever there has been a large undertaking the state has done it in co-operation with large corporations. Unlike the Americans, we don't regard this relationship as bad. It's an accepted fact of life here.

rather than encourage competition? **Maclean's:** Yes. But we take it over or regulate it. In Canada we have shown a great willingness to displace competition in favor of other policy goals, such as employment, or research, or industrial strategy. Marketing boards, for example, were a solution to agricultural problems. And so on. Is there a public outcry?

Maclean's: What's the most important finding of our competitive legislation at the moment?

Maclean's: I think it is the structural changes attached to any concentration in a matter of merger or monopoly. The law now says that, when any large corporations merge, we have to prove they are criminal rather than civil transgressors. And that's difficult to prove in court because, as I've said, we've never been all that keen on competition in Canada. Why should the courts reason any differently than the public? So the courts are very demanding about the burden of proof. Essentially we shouldn't be looking at these activities as criminal

Maclean's: I've also seen newspapers being closed.

Maclean's: So it's a symptom a lot of bad stuff?

Bertrand: Well, it may be that the courts are willing to support a weak member when it's to their own particular advantage or the good for the short term. But when it becomes a matter of dollars and cents in several millions, the principle might be set aside a bit.

Maclean's: What is your relationship to the Advocates Trade Practices Commission. Is your jurisdiction fairly concerned with goods supply? I know it is independent both of you and of government, but it is also something of a sound board for you, isn't it?

Maclean's: Yes. I'm thinking of your recent attack on Bell Canada's relationship with the 65-per-cent-owned subsidiary, Northern Telecom Ltd. **Maclean's:** Yes. A sounding board perhaps, but it also acts as a watchdog on our powers. I cannot search premises for evidence or subpoena witnesses without the approval of the commission. In the case of anti-competitive practices, in the

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cloning as a tribunal, and its decisions are subject to appeal to cabinet. We've been calling witnesses to these hearings over the past four years to make our case that the Bel-Northern relationship should be severed and that Bell should adopt a more liberal attachment policy.

Maclean's: Is Bell a special case given what you've described as the Canadian government's historical position for big corporations?

Barboza: The case of Bell... its relationship with its subsidiary... and the position of that market in Canada all make it something very special. Bell is



'We've never been keen on competition in Canada'

making it difficult for any Canadian manufacturer to get a product on the market, because it keeps almost everything from Northern. There are lots of examples of producers who have better products, but Bell won't attach them to its lines. Mittel, for example, has good switchboards which sell well everywhere except in Canada. We argue it is not in the best interests of the country to have such a purchasing power dominated what the structure of industry should be. And if it were to have to compete, I'm not afraid that Northern will disappear. Everyone in Canada looks up to Northern. And it is expanding very well against competitors in the U.S. So why not here? Our present law does not take into account the need for an industrial strategy that will ensure resources in Canada are used in the best interests of the nation.

Maclean's: Your minister, André Ouellet, has promised we will soon have legislation with teeth, that successive governments have promised that and still failed to do the business today. Why

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should we believe him now? Is the climate changing?

Burtrand: Yes, perhaps. For one thing, large corporations are no longer as immune to mergers as they were. In the past five years we've seen take-overs involving hundreds of millions—some of the companies we thought were too big to be acquired, our sacrosanct institutions. We've seen the emergence of the private wealth of a single individual like Ken Thomas. The Day goes one year, newspapers the following year. We might well ask what's next year? Not even the largest corporations, like Canadian Pacific, are immune to take-over attack by private fortune.

Muscarello: Do you perceive a slight disaffection in the business lobby, between large and small sectors?

Burtrand: Yes, in some respects. Because the economy is not expanding as it once was, the larger corporations can no longer afford to be benevolent towards their small competitors, a kind of lose-and-let-live approach. Under pressure from their shareholders they are now looking to the small and medium-sized firms as targets for expansion. Our legislation should not endorse the law of the jungle. It should protect small enterprises from being absorbed by bigger ones as soon as they become innovative.

Muscarello: Is public opinion with you, do you think?

Burtrand: We used to think the public was only concerned for as long as a merger was front-page news. But now mergers are so frequent that I think the public is staying concerned for longer and old attitudes are beginning to change. For example, competition policy was on the federal-provincial agenda at the last conference, it has never been part of these negotiations before. Competition is an essential element in Confederation. You can call it a common market or a federal state or whatever you like—but you can't have it without a strong competition principle, and there is greater awareness of that now.

Muscarello: What about the parliamentary agenda? Are you optimistic about some tough legislation there soon?

Burtrand: I have known André Guellet for many years and his skill and knowledge of the parliamentary process would lead me to believe that if he says he will, he will. For me, there's something to be done to stimulate public discussion. I believe competition policy is an essential element in the political process, and also an essential element in our economic life in Canada. We've reached a stage where we are maturing and we don't need to remove competition as before. I think that, having become an adult nation, we have to be able in this country to face the world and stop being protected. ☐



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Letters

Give us today our daily constitutional

An *Excerpt* in *Perspective* (Cover, Sept. 20) reveals Trudeau and Davis as strange bedfellows, sharing, as they do, the same-old bunk.

ALTON S. DAHLSTRÖM, ROSSLAND, B.C.

After listening to the bickering provincial premiers at the constitutional conference, one would get the impression that their aim was to splinter our central government into as many fragments as possible. Out here in B.C., I am almost regarded as a traitor because I want a strong central government. But if a real crisis descended upon us, regional schemes would suddenly be forgotten and everyone would scurry for shelter under the strong arm of federalism. The tragedy is that we may all realize it too late.

WILKINSON, B.C.

The recent constitutional conference demonstrated why there must remain in Canada one senior level of government. This becomes obvious when the poor performances of the majority of the 10 provincial premiers are considered. Their general attitude was to gang up on Trudeau and try and gain more provincial power regardless of whether or not such power would benefit Canada as a whole. I am convinced that, if anything, the power of the provinces should be decreased and the federal government's increased. This letter may not please the premiers, but their attitude didn't please Canadians.

G. H. PRICE, WINSTON, B.C.

In the discussion of off-shore resources in your issue dealing with the constitution, I wish to make the following points. I'm not aware that Mr. Trudeau offered what he said would be no remuneration to Alberta's. What the federal government has "offered" is that "off-shore resources" would be owned by the federal government and the province would get "significant revenues" much less than we would receive if the provinces owned their off-shore oil and gas in the same way as Alberta owns its oil and gas. There is no provincial power as it relates to "control" of the rate and kind of development in the federal proposal. A substantial rush

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply their full name and address, and mail correspondence to: *Letters to the Editor*, Maclean's magazine, 483 University Ave., Toronto, Ontario, M5G 1S7.



Original Fathers of Confederation: Who is working to benefit Canada as a whole?

fabing society must have power in this vital area, otherwise its delicate social fabric could be destroyed. Finally, the federal government has indicated that sometime, when and if (don't hold your breath) as in Newfoundland become "have," we will be treated differently (different federal-provincial resource-sharing—less for the province) than other "have" provinces are treated. I feel your article did not do justice to Newfoundland's position.

A. BRIAN PICKFORD
PREMIER, Nfld.

Not written in cement

We were surprised to see included in the article "Constitutional Quark" (Health, May 10) a photograph, presumably taken in a cement manufacturing plant, captioned "Dust-filled cement plant, daily danger." We refute the assertion that dust exposure in cement manufacturing plants represents "daily danger." Information about health and safety has been provided to the Portland Ce-

ment Association, during its 64 years of existence, by its member companies in both Canada and the United States, and we are not aware of any evidence that indicates that cement plant workers are exposed to "daily danger" due to dusts in this work environment. We believe that the article's routine reference to "daily danger" in cement plants is unfounded and misleading.

LANCE C. DICKER, PRESIDENT, CANADIAN PORTLAND-CEMENT ASSOCIATION, TORONTO

Hear ye, hear ye . . .

In your article *Festival of Festivals* (People, Sept. 20), I am sincerely quoted as saying that "jobs at any cost are all the province is interested in, not in helping Canadians get a major share of the money made with Canada as money." This quote was not only lifted from Bill Addison's column in the *Toronto Star*, but wrongly attributed to me instead of to a "Festival organizer."

DARGANIS ALKAN,
ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER
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Now that's smart thinking.

Crossed channels

I feel obligated to correct misinformation in your article *Music TV Alters Its Accord* (Media, Oct. 6). For example, MTV Channel 47 increased its programming this season by 56 hours weekly. The \$1.2 million that the article said we "pledged" exclusively isn't our new *All-Night Show* but was the increase in our overall programming budget. Of the 56 additional hours, 28 hours are in our daytime schedule and devoted in part to programming in six new languages. On any given day, MTV Channel 47 deals with more social issues of concern to immigrants than all other outlets combined. We even feature dramatized situations that teach viewers how to cope with real-life problems while learning English at the same time. Our is truly community programming, without precedence anywhere.

GEORGE GADJAGE,
PRODUCTION AND PUBLICITY MANAGER,
MULTIMEDIA TELEVISION, TORONTO

A way with words

Barbara Amiel, in her column *Running the Word* (Newsweek) 30th Nov. 1984, states that the CBC "has been captured by feminists bent on wiping out all distinctions between men and women." Quotes the gives of a recent CBC policy guidance include "substitute neutral words and phrases for 'man-words'." I wonder how the CBC proposes to deal with work-manship, man-daughter, mandate, man-the-hood, man-termed and so on? R. H. WATSON, REPAIR UNIT

Oh dear, oh dear. What can one say about Barbara Amiel? I understand her appeal. There are always people who will support their own degradation and they will always be popular with those who are doing the degrading, but this cannot in any way be termed "article integrity." Artists have a responsibility to point the way to new and better things, not to celebrate old and worse ones.

FRANK C. BIRN, TORONTO

Barbara Amiel goes out of her way to try to make the CBC's new policy guidelines on the portrayal of women seem like the work of a lunatic pressure group when I'm sure she must be aware that they are aimed at such all-too-common occurrences as the male candidate for office being referred to as "the distinguished" U of T graduate and former alderman," while the female candidate beside him is called "the petite, attractive mother of five." Wake up, Barbara, join the 20th century.

ANNA SCOTT WILLIAMS/REPORT ON IT

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By Michael Power

Very early, at 8:30 a.m. on Nov. 12, two blue-collar precincts in Indianapolis reported their verdict: Republican tallies in Randall Reagan's ALI sector of 60,000, 675 New Avenue Reagan Indiana's 13 electoral votes. At 7:00, NBC gave him Florida as a state later, it asked Mississippi. The trend was clear: the election was a rout for Reagan, a rout for Democrats were deserting in droves and Jimmy Carter's southern base was deserting. At 8:00,

closed in most of the nation, since the Reagan administration has a message that alarmed politicians and stammered political professionals, Ronald Wilson Reagan had become the republic's 40th presidential nominee and "the great American dream" was a "reasonable phrase—"if all our hopes."

The eleven-thirty parade had lapped at one time to call turned into a cakewalk, a Republican landslide of approval. The Reagan campaign had captured 49 electoral votes, only six states and the District of Columbia went for Jimmy Carter, a resounding repudiation both of the man and his administration. The only state to vote for the loser (Vice President Walter Mondale's home state), Reagan took every electoral vote west of Georgia. In the industrial northeast, which most observers expected to be the battleground, the conservative Republican challenger over-

cerned the process. Reagan won almost as many votes from union members as Carter did, tore irreparable holes in the president's support among Jews, Catholics, blue-collar workers, white evangelicals and, surprisingly, women. Despite his opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment and his hawkish reputation, more women voted for Reagan than for Carter.

The gradient was bruised, too, by John Anderson's independent candidacy. In 15 states (150 electoral votes), the Anderson vote represented the margin of difference between Reagan and Carter. An ABC exit poll suggested that less than half of these voters would have gone with Carter if Anderson had not been in the race, but given the accuracy of polling in this campaign, this news could seriously have offered much solace to the president. (Anderson himself won a disappointing seven per cent of the popular vote, enough only to claim

federal funds that will ease the burden of his campaign debt.)

Indeed, millions of Americans must have wondered just how the pollsters and political analysts compared to reality this election so utterly wrong. Reagan's final electoral advantage was 10 percentage points, the standard margin of polling error is three. Yet among professional pollsters, only Lou Harris dared to call a Reagan victory, and then only by five per cent. Pat Caddell, the president's private pollster, said his survey

delegation, perhaps slightly ahead, so late as Saturday—three days before the vote. The Harrobinian ground swell began Sunday, he said—the day Iran's parliament had down terms for release of the American hostages. The Carter stamp that cited the hostage issue as the catalyst of the swift erosion in their fortunes in the final hours, but the explanation was unconvincing. As *The Washington Post* editorialized: "It is just silly to claim that this or that circumstance of the last 48 hours 'ruined' the result."

Nothing of that size and force and sweep could have been created over a weekend — by the assorted madhabs and masters of our time.

James Earl Carter is the first elected incumbent since Herbert Hoover to be booted from the Oval Office, and one does not need to search far to find the reasons. Carter himself, in a morning-after analysis with reporters, suggests

RONNIE'S ★ ROMP ★

THE RESTORATION OF AMERICA ?





Michelle Bush and Reagan (above left), and Carter (above right) at a press conference.

a conference of factors, the hostage issue among them. Certainly the 11th-hour events in Iran—the instant release of the hostages' return—worked against the president, tapping a deep well of anger and frustration. As much as the 48 Americans in Tehran, it was Jimmy Carter who had been held hostage by the ayatollahs, and his failure to bring them home came to symbolize the larger decline of U.S. power abroad, a phenomenon millions of Americans found troubling.

Carter said the debate hurt him, too, and he was right. Although he addressed all the key constituencies and tried desperately to depict his opponent as a threat to peace, the voters were not

persuaded. Ronald Reagan did not court fire from his opponents. He was an amiable old show who took all that abuse with genuine wit, the president seemed to lack—warmth and humor. It is entirely possible that Reagan was the presidency right then, not because he was not anxious to succeed the earlier trigger after all.

Throughout the campaign, Reagan also played brilliantly, to Carter's most vulnerable areas—the economy, global peace, the environment, and so on. Reagan's message was clear: an end to unemployment figures, a threat to peace, the voters were not

at 10 percent, almost eight points higher than when Carter assumed office. Repeatedly, Reagan told his audience to ask themselves if they were better off now than they were four years ago; repeatedly, they answered no.

Yet any assessment of Jimmy Carter's failures must itself grapple with the enigma of the man himself. His was the ambiguous presidency—a southern Democrat who behaved like a northern Republican, a devout, religious man with a deep sense of petty vindictiveness, a master of detail and complexity unable to freeze the larger picture. He pushed himself ruthlessly, but could not inspire others. He was the eternal outsider in what may be the most insular city in the world. Beyond his commitments to energy conservation and the Camp David accords, he seemed to offer no policy, no vision he reacted to events, but seldom shaped them. One could speak of a Kennedy Democratic and leave, naturally, the platform represented. But a career Democrat? There was no such animal.

Some 45 million Americans cast ballots for Ronald Reagan, however, and not all of them were voting against Jimmy Carter. In Reagan they found the overriding the president neglected to provide a vision of the future. It was a vision as firmly rooted in the virtues of the past that it may be impossible to deliver, but at least Reagan offered a sense of direction. As conservative columnist George Will noted, "Reagan rejects, visceral, the notion that the tripartite of American history, has passed its apogee." Some weeks before the election, the president's press secretary, Jody Powell, was asked to describe what a Carter second term would look like. Powell said he thought it would look pretty much like the first one. Americans decided that was not good enough. Perhaps the surprising conclusion that fueled Ronald Reagan's political ad-



Anderson and wife, Mrs. Carter, in a disappointment.

All's not quiet on the world front

The future opponents lost no time making out their respective positions. Within hours of Ronald Reagan's victory, Carter's leadership seemed a reflection of the unresolvable stamp of Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping, to effect warning the president against coming up any closer to Taiwan. A little more than 24 hours later, Reagan himself, at a distinctly Jewish arms conference, was telling the Kremlin that its "polished aggression" must be a part of future negotiations on arms control.

The Soviet riposte was just as



Anderson and wife, Mrs. Carter, in a disappointment.

prompt. Newly appointed Premier Nikolai Tikhonov, while hoping the next day for a "constructive approach" from the new White House, accused the United States of "escalating the arms race" as part of a "scheme of militant neo-Sovietism." The Soviet Union, he declared, would not be put at a military disadvantage. With solid if almost certainly denied, the prospects seem from Moscow looked more difficult. At first, the Soviets were likely to refuse to tackle any subject but SALT II, but their own self-interest—a slowing economy, fear of U.S. technological prowess, preoccupations with Poland, the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan—urged them to force them back to the negotiating table eventually. In the meantime, they could console themselves with the thought that the hated Shavlovsky-Zaslavsky was out, that Reagan is less pro-Peking than Carter and that he opposes the grain embargo Carter imposed.

While Israel, the almost everyone, were at first incredulous, Prime Minister Menachem Begin quickly sought a rapprochement with Reagan during the 20-

month speaking tour he was due to start this week. (He was already scheduled to see President Jimmy Carter in his last days, but he believed the new president would reinforce American support for the Jewish state. A revision by Reagan to greater confrontation with the Soviet Union would hurt Israel since its status as "an ally and an asset" is one of Reagan's new words, thus would be enhanced. Nevertheless, Israel remained wary. Reagan's sympathies were thought to be without emotion, and if it ever came to a choice between Israel and, they responded, his domestic Jewish vote, they would be on Israel's side.) But if Reagan's name was on everyone's lips, that of Henry Kissinger came a close second, with many Arabs expecting Reagan to bring him back.

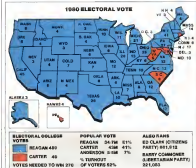
Backstage in Western Europe, too, British Margaret Thatcher spent, for most respects were explained by fears that Reagan's hard line could embolden troops with the Soviet Union while leaving Europeans to fend for themselves in a crunch. Defense, since many in NATO members have failed to honor their pledge for a hike of three per cent in spending, was likely to be a particularly sensitive area.

Such were not the worries in Ottawa, however. Many of Gerald Ford's friendly crowd were likely to return to prominence with Reagan too, and some Canadian officials still were "a head-of-the-state-style president." With that in mind, the propagandists at External Affairs were seizing "boonrider" prospects for hints of what Canada might expect. From a presidential debate into foreign markets, they did not expect protectionist trade policies. They did foresee more "buy American" policies from those state governments that had joined the conservative tide.

There was also the Republican nature of the Senate's powerful committee chairmanships. If most moderate Senator Charles Percy at the head of the foreign relations committee was good news, the prospect of Texas right-winger Jake Torric leading the armed forces committee was less good. Canadian environmentalists got good news and bad. Vermont's Robert Stafford, the likely man for the environment committee, is again adding to the anxiety of rain. But, Jerry's long-term defense (defense) and environmental controls (defense) and would speed development of nuclear energy.

David North

With info from Peking, Moscow, Jerusalem, Beirut, Brussels and Ottawa.



The Tuesday Night Massacre

It was a catalyst. Far more than Ronald Reagan's stunning sweep of 486 electoral votes, the Republican ascent in dozens of Senate, House and state legislative races shocked politicians and politicians alike. The most optimistic forecasts had projected healthy GOP gains in the Senate, more modest advances in the House and gubernatorial contests. Instead, with one night, collecting call of the voting hour, the face of government in America had been decisively changed.

Several governments have been added to the GOP column. The Democratic majority in the House has been substantially reduced. And, for the first time since the halcyon days of Dwight D. Eisenhower, Republicans have taken firm control of the Senate. Not since 1952 has Washington witnessed a power shift as staggering in its dimensions as one fraught with implications for radical political change.

The most dramatic reversal occurred in the Senate. Of 18 freshmen senators elected, 16 are Republican, the two novice Democrats won seats in which the incumbents retired. In some nine sitting Democrats were defeated, many of them disciples of the party's liberal wing. At least as much as the length of Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign, the Tuesday Night Massacre demonstrated a precipitous swing to the right by that sensitive pendulum—the average American voter.

The most prominent names in the Senate were given an early opportunity to write their memoirs. Idaho's Frank Church, a failure for nearly a quarter of a century, was dispatched by four-term Congressman Steven Syme. Idaho's savvy veteran Jack Byrd was troubled by another young GOP representative, Don Quayle. New Deal Democrat Warren Magnuson, 75, almost as inactive in the capital and chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, lost in Washington. Attorney-General Skidmore Gordon—his state's first Republican governor in 34 years. In South Dakota, former presidential candidate George McGovern, once the very archetype of the Democratic party's liberal traditions, failed. And, in a word off conservative Rep James Abdnor's challenge, the same pattern held in Iowa, where Republican Congressman Charles Grassley, a Baptist lay minister, scored a convincing victory over liberal Catholic incumbent.

The change was only slightly less uneven in the House. Republicans grabbed 33 seats from Democrats, defeated four committee chairmen and

sent half a dozen members with liberal voting records into premature retirement. "For Democrats," said House Speaker Tip O'Neill, with mild understatement, "it was a disaster." But the shift to the right also repudiated liberal Republicans, including the aging Jacob Javits, who was a mere 10 per cent of the vote in New York.

Indeed, if the 1980 election conveyed a single message, clearly it is that the era of programmatic liberalism has run its course in American politics—at least for the time being. Massive transfor-

have like a minority party, which I think we are."

For now, the new congressional alignment is an aspect of significant change. With a Republican majority in the Senate (55 seats to 46), the control of key committees—which effectively determine the content and timing of legislation—automatically falls to ranking GOP, in most cases, conservative Republicans. For example, Strom Thurmond, a civil rights paragon, replaced Teddy Kennedy as chairman of the judiciary committee. Bob Dole succeeds



Loren Eiseley (left), McGovern (center), Javits (below left), and Church a precipitous swing to the right by that sensitive pendulum—the American voter



ations of money to turn back off the U.S. economy with little slack for vast government-funded social initiatives. One can also certainly add, a new one may be under way. Senators Church, Byrd, et al may have been victims of the New Right's hot train, such as the well-organized, generously financed National Conservative Political Action Committee, but all the evidence suggests their tenure was as serious jeopardy away. The liberal experiment has been found wanting. How persistent that shift will be depends on several factors, not least the ability of Democrats to resurrect their moribund coalition and keep a few additional seats. "The Democratic party has lost its voice," concedes David Glazer, the party's Philadelphia chairman. "We have to decide whether to try once more to recapture that shattered line or be-

Russell Long, as chairman of Finance, Ultraconservative Jesse Helms is now in charge of Agriculture. John Tower commandeered the armed services committee. Howard Baker, however, the Senate majority leader, that body's principal dispenser of patronage. With this new grip on the Senate and 33 new seats in the House, the 91st Congress is apt to be far more sympathetic to Ronald Reagan's legislative proposals.

The Republicans received another important boost from the conservative resurgence. Next year, work will begin on redrafting the nation's electoral map in line with the 1980 results. In adding four governorships and more than 200 seats in state legislatures, the GOP are well-positioned to put a permanent tailspin to their previous political strengths and needs, a guarantee that will endure for at least the decade to come.

is no great national consensus that works politically." But it is even possible to argue that consensus, given the strength and diversity of the special-interest groups? Says Glazer: "If it isn't possible, then the American experiment is in deep trouble." Gans and other observers believe a dose of socialist conservatism may be exactly the tonic America needs. They expect Reagan to administer a low-key, corporate presidency in which he will play chairman of the board, delegating much of the work to Jimmy Carter, even though a clearly defined class of command. In fact, a Reagan administration will probably be structured to resemble the Canadian cabinet, its members offering a range of opinion and advice for the president to choose from. Says Glenn Davis, vice-president of Public Affairs Analysts: "Reagan's broad brush ap-

proaches for secretary of defense Armo Armostrong, the former ambassador to England, may go to the United Nations, or possibly to the economic secretary. Controversy continues to surround the possible role of Henry Kissinger, the former secretary of state was drawn in—strongly toward the Reagan orbit during the campaign, leading off speculation that he might be offered the same post again. Such a move is unlikely, Kissinger is still distrusted by the Republican right, and the new president is not about to alienate their support. A better bet is that Kissinger will be named a senior ambassador, perhaps with responsibilities for the Middle East.

Outside the cabinet, there is also a strong suggestion that its Director Stanford Turner will step down before the new administration is sworn in, to

be replaced by Theodore Shackley, 55, former head of Far Eastern intelligence. In fact, Reagan plans to replace the major enigma of the nation's intelligence services began by Gerald Ford, with New York lawyer and Reagan confidant William J. Casey in control.

In inauguration day (Jan. 20), the ceremony team will be in place, armed with a score of legislative and executive matters. Reagan has already declared his intention to freeze federal hiring, allowing normal attrition to help trim government costs. Efforts to deregulate the business of government regulation, especially that appearing on business, are also expected in the first 60 days. Longer term, the administration will be hard pressed to deliver a balanced budget, lower taxes and bring inflation under control. In all, then, the political



Reagan and Willie Nelson, while Republicans are perceived as upholders of change

ist, not a substance." The Reagan White House will differ markedly in style, but the real test will come when Carter has no more at home. When Carter judged, Reagan will say it will be possible to write and Willie Nelson will be fruit splits and Tony Orlando.

There will be few, naval matters among Reagan's cabinet selections. George Schultz, 58, winner of three portfolios under Richard Nixon, is expected to lead the new as secretary of state. Another Nixonite, Casper Weinberger, is being touted for the OMB office of management and budget. William French Smith, Reagan's longtime friend and lawyer, is considering the post of attorney general. Former NATO commander Alexander Haig is among the front-



The Democrats, parents of Ronald Reagan's victory: "The can go with some glory"

One more turn of the knife

The 38 American hostages still held in Iran, and their families back in the United States, continued to ride an emotional roller coaster late last week. A disgraced and defeated President Jimmy Carter clearly did not know which way to turn. As for Reagan, who has already said the campaign is over, a "secret plan," he admitted at his first press conference as president-elect that, in fact, he had no new ideas. "We are not going to introduce. If we can help we will, but the Carter administration is still in office and the hostage situation is still their problem," he said.

The Iranians asked for their \$8-billion assets frozen in U.S. banks to be freed, for all legal suits against Iran to be dropped and for the late Shah's wealth to be returned. Carter's reply was that American law protected individual rights to bring civil damage suits against Iran, and while such suits were

pending judges might refuse to release all Iranian funds. He also explained that he has no jurisdiction over the Shah's fortune, though much of it is stored in U.S. banks.

There was, however, a hint of a bargain in Carter's promise that he would back Iran in the U.S. courts as all these suits—if they returned the hostages first. "It's probably the best deal Carter has the power to offer, but it may not be good enough," said a state department source. "If it isn't, the hostages may still be there at the next election," he added.

Previously, senior Reagan aides were saying that they were "praying" that Carter might be able to work something out with Tehran—however desperate—to get the hostages home before leaving office in January. "It's one problem we were as hell damn sure to inherit," said a Reagan foreign policy adviser. "If Carter can pull this one off, at least say grace, he can go out with some glory." William Lanthier

equivalent of the three-month sale. The economy has an impact of its own, largely inflationary, a 10-percent increase has not in itself helped to break it. The defense budget is a record \$134 billion in this fiscal year and will rise higher as the nation strives to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. New wage settlements in major industries and the unrelenting spiral of civil oil prices will do nothing to make Reagan's task easier. The hard truth, as Jimmy Carter learned too well, is that a president's leverage is not what it used to be. It is not only the president's authority which has been diminished, it is America's. The global affliction of the Soviet Union, the rise of the Third World, the growing nations of Europe and Japan in economic spheres—power balances have shifted radically since the Second World War and it may not be possible to arrest the decline of the republic.

It seems likely, however, that the U.S. is embarking upon a more nationalistic era, and its course may have significant consequences for Canada. While no major policy changes are expected, officials behind the agenda of various bilateral treaties will exercise more careful scrutiny. On trade talks specifically, the U.S. will adopt a tougher posture, and a Reagan administration will press its case vigorously in favor of easing U.S. movement across the border. The much-harried North American accord is simply being discarded quietly as it is a deal whose time has not yet come.

For now, Washington is reeling from the staggering dimensions of Reagan's victory. Finally, he has found that all again. And so he did in 1980, when he demolished the California governorship of Jim Brown by a million votes just as he did through the untenable primaries. Ronald Reagan has always been vastly underestimated.

The Democrats were mistakenly jubilant when Reagan won the GOP nomination. Because Jimmy Carter could never afford to run on his record, the Georgians determined to make Reagan the man. They would exploit his age, his inexperience, his penchant for making strong statements that would either fly or just wing. For all Ronald Reagan knew, Girard d'Etting was a French marquis. He seemed so vulnerable.

The weakness was fluency. On the night of his triumph, with the end of his long, arduous odyssey for the presidency in sight, Ronald Reagan—at 69, the oldest president-elect in American history—sat in a Los Angeles hotel room, talking by phone to his folks in his home town of Dixon, Ill. His eyes were laughing, and he looked for all the world like a man who had won. As he believed his death knell. It was, of course, nothing of the kind. ☐

World

A bloody 'war of extermination'



By Anna Hedson

As Bishop Rivera Damas left his pulpit afternoon—the pope's son—by his predecessor, Archbishop Oscar Romero, assassinated by a right-wing governor in March—a small cluster of journalists awaited him. In his hands, one carried out, Damas had pledged to reduce the weekly death toll due to political violence. The priest smiled wearily. "Two hundred and twenty-two," he said. "The number sticks in my mind. It has three zeroes in row."

El Salvador's military Christian Democratic junta celebrated its first anniversary on Oct. 15 with an elaborate march in the bloodbath in sight. Official church and Human Rights Commission figures place the number of dead at 4,000 so far this year in a country of fewer than five million inhabitants. But the actual figure may be nearer 12,000. There are many tales in the countryside of disappearances, of embankments of severed skeletons. The church and human rights groups have been all but battered into silence. The archbishop's radio station has been bombed and dismantled six times by the army. Right over the past year, and the Jesuit order's residence was destroyed along

Government troops in a French Aerostatic helicopter "fly" on the victims' chests.

last month. Earlier in October the press secretary for the Human Rights Commission, Maria Magdalena Henríquez, was kidnapped, raped, tortured and murdered, and the commission's administrator was shot dead in the street. Another casualty was the National University's rector, Pablo Antonio Ullma, a well-known liberal.

It is against this sort of background that last week's assassination attempt on junta Col. Adolfo Maza must be set—and those were only the president's deaths. Over one month, 80-hour period more than 30 corpses were found, most bearing the trade marks of the National Guard (chambs) and behind their backs or such paramilitary groups as the Rosendón de la Guardia ("ch") or victims' chests.

Yet despite the official and unofficial repression, planetary and only partially successful attempts at land reform, see a measure public religious campaigns, the junta's base remains weak. Moreover, the line that divided the civilians and the moderates on the junta from the military hard-liners, always a shadow one, has all but disappeared as the



The funeral procession of Comandante Marín, a notorious torturer slain by rebel fighters, and guerrilla fighting in a jungle (below right) slaughtering farm animals.



church spokesmen has called "a war of extermination against the civilian population."

The military's official targets are the guerrilla wings of the country's massive popular organizations. But the guerrillas themselves are elusive, and all too often it is the organizations' non-militant wives or peasant supporters who bear the brunt. In the countryside, the military's tactic has been to root out the guerrillas' logistical base, as well as their strongholds—reluctantly killing suspected sympathizers, burning houses, slaughtering farm animals and making off with prisoners, leaving the survivors little choice other than to leave, in search of food if not peace.

Church sources estimate that there are some 50,000 displaced persons in the country. The Salvadorean Red Cross

government carries out what one says that in October alone some 50,000 refugees were driven from their homes in a single province, Morazan, where troops mounted a major offensive against the guerrillas. Pews, church and relief agencies have been barred from the area, and there are no official casualty figures. But troop strength has been estimated at more than 5,000. A third of the army, and soldiers have reported attacks spearheaded by aerial machine-gunning and bombardment, followed by heavy mortaring of civilian townships as well as possible guerrilla retreats in the hills.

Unofficial estimates place the civilian casualties at more than 500, but Salvadorean military sources privately concede their disappointment in the operation's outcome. "They were told to go in and wipe out the guerrillas in four days," said one official. "They took the territory, but the guerrillas slipped into the hills and set the back door into neighboring provinces," said another. "After 30 days the army's objective still hasn't been accomplished."

Morazan's real importance, however, may have been that it was probably the



first time that high-technology American methods of waging anti-guerrilla warfare have been used in Central America. The Salvadorean armed forces are using a number of French Alouette helicopters, assembled in the United States and then shipped abroad, which are capable of carrying heavy machine-guns and missiles. There have also been persistent reports that American Huey OH-10 helicopters, used intensively against the Vietcong, have been dropping 500-lb. bombs and machine-gunning guerrilla hideouts. There is some doubt about their origin. Some reports say that they have been supplied to El Salvador despite restrictions imposed on arms exports to that country by the Carter administration. This is denied by the state department, but the Hueys could equally well come from

Return to Romero funeral skeletons

neighboring Honduras—and would be none the less lethal for that.

Earlier this year, the United States sent 10 helicopters to Honduras under a lend-lease program requested from its last incarnation in Vietnam. In the words of state department specialist for Inter-American Affairs John Bakker, they were "to patrol rugged frontier and rapidly transport troops to areas where intruders are discovered"—meaning to seal the Honduran border to prevent its use as a refuge by the Salvadoran guerrillas and to make it impossible to import arms from Nicaragua.

U.S. state department strategy was impeded by Honduras' internal political difficulties and the official, if slightly abused, continuation of the "Somos War."² Although the actual fighting in that border conflict lasted only a few days in 1988, the two countries have had limited trade, border crossings and diplomatic relations for the past 11 years. This inhibited joint counterterrorism programs, as well as potential Salvadoran access to the \$5 million in military aid the U.S. is routing to Honduras—without "initial or overt" distractions.

But the "hostilities" ended on Oct. 30 with the signature of a treaty in Lima, Peru, and later the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Robert White, publicly acknowledged that the United States had actively encouraged what Falcón Arana, a spokesman for the Salvadoran archbishop, described as a treaty that would apply "not to political alliances but to actions taken with the Honduran military to wipe out guerrilla movements." For the guerrillas, this is not enough. These days, however, be wary to come. In San Salvador last week, the word was that a right-wing coup could be expected to depose the junta very shortly. ☐

¹Simmons and his internal opponents have the more conservative views represented in this article. Simmons himself is a former top military official in a World War II campaign. A brief account about Simmons.

Zimbabwe

Rumors of a 'real revolution'

The fledgling government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has been buffeted from all sides since it assumed power seven months ago. Tribal rivalries have flared, the economy has suffered from a poor harvest, markets lack of foreign investment and the public has grown increasingly disgruntled as the benefits expected from black rule have failed to materialize.

But last week, Mugabe faced his thorniest problem yet as the murder trial of Manpower Minister Edgar Tsvire went underway in Salisbury.

Tsvire, a stocky, articulate former leader in Mugabe's guerrilla forces, is charged with the murder last Aug. 4 of a white man, Gerald Adams, on his farm 32 km southeast of Salisbury. Biting, grim-faced and irascible—he had just had a row with a parking attendant on the street outside—in Zimbabwe's High Court last week, Tsvire listened as prosecutor Chris Giamu charged that he and seven of his guerrilla bodyguards mounted an attack on an army barracks next to Adams' farm, which was guarded by five black soldiers of the former Rhodesian army. The attack, alleged Giamu, followed an altercation the previous evening between Tsvire's men and one of the soldiers at a party. Adams was murdered when Tsvire and



Tsvire leaves court (above), and during controversial TV interview (story opposite)



his bodyguards discovered him trying to make his trip.

Tsvire's counsel, Louis Kinn-Cooper, countered that Adams' murder was an act of self-defense and the attempted murder of the soldiers a bona fide military operation to combat terrorism. Kinn-Cooper is seeking to establish that one of the soldiers had professed his loyalty to Joshua Nkomo—Mugabe's sworn enemy political rival—and that the accused man should therefore be exempt from conviction under the provisions of the Indemnity and Compensation Act, legislation that was passed by Ian Smith's government to protect his soldiers from prosecution under the common law. But an attempt to have the case thrown out on those grounds was rejected by the Appeals Court last week.

For the moment, the trial sidesteps Mugabe's most-dreaded political opponent. Tsvire has left no doubt about his intention to usurp Mugabe's power and—in a recent television interview, later seized by the authorities—has

claimed that the supporters of the ruling Zimbabwe condition, the African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU PF) had become disillusioned with Mugabe's leadership. Indeed, Tsvire's hostility toward Mugabe and current government policies is well-known and supported by many of the 35,000 guerrillas who have refused to turn in their arms since the ceasefire last December.

Most observers believe that if Tsvire is convicted, he will serve only a relatively short term of his sentence. They expect he would receive a presidential pardon to deprive him of political ramifications while leaving intact the opportunity of banishment from the party and temporary imprisonment. If Tsvire is acquitted, however, and remains both a cabinet minister and general secretary of the party, he is expected to walk the fine line in engineering a split between the radicals and moderates in ZANU PF. Mugabe is vulnerable to opposition at grassroots level, too. Although he has introduced a number of important re-

forms since taking office last April, the most vital political issue of all—land hunger—remains largely unresolved. In the start of the rainy season in Zimbabwe, and thousands of peasant farmers who had hoped to plant their crops this month on fertile land taken from white farmers have been disappointed. Tsvire could easily exploit their dissatisfaction if his political career survives the trial. As he himself puts it, "The real revolution is still to come."

Reid Holand

Northern Ireland

Hunger that hurts where it counts

Hunger misery is nothing new in Belfast, at sprawling Maze prison near Belfast. For four years 350 members of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) held there have waged a "dirty protest," refusing to use prison toilets, wear anything but prison-issue blankets, or to bathe. Apart from an initial flourish of publicity, their last act has been all but ignored. But last week all that changed as world attention was focused on seven of their number who vowed to fast until death unless the authorities meet their demands.

The "lads in blankets," as the seven are known (all are convicted terrorists with a total of 104 years in sentences for



Hunger-striker no concessions in sight

crimes ranging from assassination to murder), are striking for special status as political prisoners rather than common criminals, greater freedom in the prison and exemption from prison work. But the British government has an unhappy precedent to consider in weighing their demands. During a similar fast in 1976, when violence in Ulster was at a peak, the British gave in to prisoner demands for special treatment and the result was not to Whitehead's liking. The six prisoners were then black uniforms, dried

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in the prison yard and all but one man the jail. In 1978, it was deemed that no more prisoners would get special status.

Determined to avoid a similar fate, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has put on her best lion lady mask. "There will be no concessions to those on hunger strike," she told Parliament, "none at all." Union's Protestants, of course, freely agree with her, but in the Roman Catholic neighbourhoods of West Belfast and beyond the strikers are heroes. In one recent show of support, 10,000 people marched through Belfast shouting "Smash the 10-block." And the sympathy goes beyond its supporters. "Communists in Northern Ireland are different from elsewhere," says Catholic Bishop Edward Daly, referring to the fact that the prisoners are convicted by special courts sitting without juries. Indeed, the Republicans like to point out that these courts, established by emergency legislation of the British Parliament, have a conviction rate of 95 per cent.

The prison authorities are taking as a shoo-in that week the hunger-strikers are placed under special observation—but in the end the confrontation will be a test of nerve, pitting the prisoners' willingness to die against Britain's willingness to face the uncertain consequences of concessions. The prisoners, for their part, are unlikely to give in. They have as a mentor the legendary Thomas Ashe, whose fast to the death in 1907 turned an unwarlike public against London. Indications are that, already, the 1980 version is having a similar effect.

Brendan Kennan



British MP George Robertson (left), Carrington a anti request



Britain

Mother won't be rushed

A External Affairs Minister Mark MacLennan prepared last week to face a strong risk to Britain's reputation on the island of Ireland, the signals from London were of stiffening opposition from British MPs and expressed desperation from Thatcher government ministers preoccupied with a deepening recession and the threat of yet another damaging vote in British Parliament. "We are not a weak resister," the Foreign Office continued to insist that no request had been received to amend the British North America Act and that therefore, "We are only interested bystanders." The decision of the Commons Northern Ireland Affairs Committee to send a letter to the London and of change by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, will advance Britain's views on Dec. 2.

But privately, harassed ministers were wondering how the patriation issue and the accompanying bill of rights could possibly be pushed through without creating havoc with an already crowded parliamentary session. Moreover, despite Sir John Sticks' firm line, it was assumed ahead of the Commons select committee on foreign affairs had scheduled three sessions, on Nov. 12, Dec. 3 and Dec. 14, on the constitutional question and that "all interested parties" had been invited to voice written submissions. Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, given charge of the London and of change by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, will advance Britain's views on Dec. 2.

The announcement brought an immediate observation from Alberta House that the British were acting unilaterally, and a swift request to Edmonton for instructions. Quebec House, too, was quick to alert its government to the hearings. But the strongest views came from a local Labour MP, Bruce George. At a press conference to publicize the presence in Britain of three native lobbyists concerned about their people's rights under patriation, George roundly accused the Trudeau government of using Britain by trying to rush its measure through Westminster before it could be challenged in the Canadian courts. To back his case George flashed around a document he said was a report to the Canadian cabinet, dated Aug. 30 and linked to him from an anonymous source in Canada.

The document said there would be a "strong strategic advantage" in having the joint resolution passed and the U.K. legislation enacted before a Canadian court could pronounce. There was no need, the document said, to delay any pending the disposition of legal attacks initiated by others for the purpose of delay, embarrassment and obstruction.

Michael English, another Labour MP present, raised the technical point that by "presenting us with this resolution, the Canadian government would be asking us to treat Canada as a unitary state and then, after we have made substantial changes to the constitution, to treat it as a federal state again." But with the British government apparently an eager as its Canadian counterpart to be rid of the whole issue, such queries seemed destined to receive short shrift.

Len Shipley

Canada

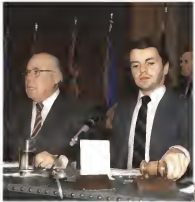
From the oil pan to the fire

By John Hay

The Senate is a sleepy place usually. Its mood runs only from dabby to groggy, even if its debates often glimmer with the engaging pathos of a P.G. Washburne dialogue. But sometimes the senators rise in high indignation—usually against some government affront. And so they rose last week against Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's constitutional plan. From Liberal and opposition benches alike senators spoke against the proposed charter of rights, the amending formula and the government's rush to pass the package through Parliament. Though the Liberals finally won the vote to send it on to a Commons-Senate committee, among the hating signs were two unopposed Crisis Eric Clark of Newfoundland and Willie Adams of the Northwest Territories. The Liberal leadership then embarrassed itself by including among the 10 senators for the committee a robust member (West Coast Minister Hosen Anquet) but no one from the Atlantic region. In the ensuing resentment on both sides of the chamber, off came Angus and on went William Patten of Newfoundland. Still more tarred followed when Liberal MPs and senators are provisionally to choose the committee chairmen. Senator Maurice Lamontagne, snarled by the government, backed out, and there was cabinet resistance to Bryce Mackay from the Commons. Finally it was settled: the 11-member committee would be headed by Senator Harry Hogg (Alberta) and Montreal MP Sergio Jazay.

But the trouble had just begun. The first day of committee meetings and a full afternoon of Commons debate were consumed in procedural misadventure—whether hearings could be televised, whether the committee would travel from Ottawa, whether it could make decisions with no opposition members present. Both Opposition leader Joe Clark and NDP leader Ed Broadbent badly want to oversee all committee deliberations—partly because they suspect the government will run the committee report through the Commons with a second closure motion. The issue was sent back to the House for interparty bargaining this week after being rejected by the opposition's Liberal majority. Travel was scotched, the quorum issue set aside. The committee must report by Dec. 9.

In Quebec City, meanwhile, René Lévesque was preparing a resolution for the National Assembly calling on the Commons and British Parliaments to defeat unilateral patriation of the constitution. This catches Liberal leader Claude Ryan in a jam between his own opposition to the Trudeau program and the alienation of Quebec Liberals more loyal to Trudeau than to their provincial leader. And in Winnipeg, the first of these court challenges against the Trudeau plan is being rounded for argument by Manitoba government lawyers in that province's court of appeal on Dec. 4 and 5. Other cases, launched by six provinces, are firmly planned in Quebec and Newfoundland. With all these complaints, Trudeau had no patience for any British quibbles with his scheme. He told the Commons, "I think the national thing to do would be for the British government and Parliament not to meddle in any way in Canadian internal affairs."



Confederation committee co-chairman Joyce Trevel (left), Trevel (right) no TV maps plan or no

As the constitution debate heated up, the dispute over the new federal election program widened. Though still opposing the old-price schedule imposed in the Oct. 28 budget, Alberta delayed the start of its retaliatory production cuts to March 1 from Feb. 1—leaving more time for deal-making with Ottawa. The days looked just as conflictual as the Trudeau cabinet considered. Peter Lougheed's response to the budget and took no action. It seems clear that after a further cooling-off, talks will resume with a meeting expected before February between Energy Minister Mary Louie and her Alberta opposite, Mary Smith. Trudeau told a group of editors in Ottawa last week that the first time in renewed negotiation should be the bar made—a project Lougheed has postponed indefinitely. Finance Minister Allan Rock, whose budget rests on a larger federal take from oil and gas prices, was making no effort to weaken the terms for Alberta. On the other hand, he was quietly saying that he would be willing to see new talks

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Body colors: 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2

begin about the billions of petrodollars distributed by the budget's terms to federal, provincial and company coffers. With the construction coming to the bid, however, both Ottawa and Alberta might be glad to take the fire out of the oil issue at least for a while. ☐

Manitoba

'Dirty Bob' goes down in flames

"The Canadian system shouldn't stoop so low as to base a conviction on this kind of thing," declared outraged defense lawyer Jay Prober last week as he summed up his defense of "Dirty Bob" Wilson, the 39-year-old Conservative M.P. charged with two counts of conspiracy to traffic in Colombian marijuana and one of conspiracy to import (see *Moderns* Oct. 6, 1989). The "kind of thing" upsetting Prober was the evidence of the Crown's star witness, ex-schoolteacher William Wright, who was granted immunity from prosecution in return for his cooperation. Calling Wright "a doper, a



Wilson, captured on 1,600 hours of tapes.

criminal and a pervert of justice," Prober warned a 12-man jury it would be dangerous to believe anything he had said against his client.

During the 30-day trial, Crown prosecutor Bruce MacFadden had called 18 witnesses, produced a large number of documentary exhibits and 46 tapes (taken from 1,500 hours of tape phone taps) to prove his contention that Wilson was co-ordinator of a drug-smuggling ring which required to split between 60 and 500 lb of marijuana from Fort Lauderdale to Winnipeg. The most damning exhibit was a drug transaction notebook, belonging to Wright, which was found by the RCMP on Wilson's be-

non premises. According to the Crown, Wilson was a middleman in the marijuana, laundering money from drug sales before moving it on to Ian Jackson MacDonald, a Fort Lauderdale bank dealer who shipped marijuana via Wright.

Crucial to the Crown's case was evidence Wright gave of a meeting on May 16, 1978, at Wilson's St. James home at 4 Middlegate in Winnipeg. The house was under mortgage surveillance at the time, and Wright testified he had delivered \$40,000 of "street money" in a paper bag to MacDonald. He also testified that MacDonald had originally told him the essence of the drug deal was Michael Gabeau, millionaire owner of the Winnipeg Jets. In fact, there was no evidence in the trial that implicated Gabeau in any of the transactions. Though Wilson claimed he had no involvement in the transactions at his home, Wright claimed he was present and even supervised firing in 500 lb of marijuana to a private office.

Defense lawyer Prober admitted his client had a close relationship with MacDonald and was a partner in a hotel business with him, but said it was all legitimate and that MacDonald was a bar and a cheat. "The things he told Wright about Wilson are the same kinds of things he told him about Gabeau. Was he just putting Wright on about Wilson as he was about Gabeau?" Prober also dismissed as merely "tooth and tongue" a taped phone conversation between Wilson and Charles Reiten Thorpe of Victoria in which Wilson said, "I got a good way for you to ship your grass around." For all that, the jury returned a verdict of guilty last Friday on one count of conspiracy to traffic and one count of conspiracy to import. Mr. Justice Benjamin Heenan then ordered Wilson's \$70,000 bail and held him in custody pending sentencing. He faces a maximum of seven years in jail.

Still unsettled is the fate on, far that matter, even the whereabouts of the mysterious Ian Jackson MacDonald, 41, late of Fort Lauderdale, whose lawyer claimed his client would need no informant for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. Noted by the U.S. Marshall's Service last February, he was being held in custody in a Florida hospital, where he had been taken after complaining of chest pains, and he was also interviewed for his role in the case. He was known in his adopted southern home as a high-rolling member of Le Club International (hangers-on \$450). He owned and flew a canopy-yellow Bell helicopter and a twin-engine Cessna 441, and he was also interviewed for his role in the case. As one of his neighbors recently commented, "He said he could buy any airport in the land."

Peter Carlyle-Gordon

Yukon

The dilemma of the horns

The snow-covered mountain peaks of the Yukon attract big game hunters from all points of the globe each fall, just to add a white Dall ram to their collection of the four types of North American sheep that hang on every second's imaginary dew wall—the Dall, the Desert bighorn, the Rocky Mountain bighorn and the Stone sheep, together known as the sport's grand slam. But hunters and wildlife biologists alike are calling some of the Dall trophies found recently on the north side of Kluane Lake a grand shame, these handily-curling horns grossly misshapen. Manfred Hoels, chief biologist with the Yukon Wildlife Branch, says that in some of the more severe cases the horns have actually



Trophy-happy Dall rams: a wild-sheep hunter can't score a grand slam without this.

twisted around and grown back into the animal's head. In two known cases sheep have died, in one because the horns grew back into the sheep's eye, causing blindness, while in the other the horns curled back into the animal's mouth, forcing the animal to starve.

John Wayne once hunted Dall sheep in the Yukon. Tiger Williams, left wing for the Vancouver Canucks, was there this summer, and is neither sevens as was American sportsman and writer Jack O'Connor. The Dall is so highly coveted that when Hoels learned of the Whiteside-based Foundation for North American Wild Sheep to fund a biological study into the deformed horn prob-



Mallard Dall horns: hunger and blindness.

lem, the nonprofit group (composed of "seasoned hunters who want to do something for wildlife in America") promptly donated \$10,000 and the services of two American wild sheep experts, whose pathological report is now in Hoels' files, who says the abnormality is affecting up to 25 per cent of the 250 mature rams in the Kluane Lake herd, explains that the horns curl naturally as they grow and are produced by a specialized layer of material much like the quill of the human quill. In the deformed animals the blood supply to the bony core of the horn, where the horn-producing material is located, is evidently being blocked by what he believes to be frost. "Blood vessels are freezing," he says. "I tend to believe it would be hereditary—otherwise, it would affect the whole population." He puts the total population of Dall sheep

in the Yukon at 25,000. "We will collect some more sheep and monitor the situation for a couple of years to see if it spreads or stays at a reasonable level."

Having in the affected area is largely staged through by two outfitters whose business stands to be disrupted if the incidence increases and hunters move elsewhere. "I sympathize with the outfitters in the area, but we must think of the whole Yukon," says Hoels, who would like to be able to study development of the abnormality in animals in captivity, a task that will require more money. That should not be a serious problem. Lloyd Fernan, past president of the wild sheep foundation, says "Wilson was funded a project, we use it through to its conclusion."

Katherine Lawrence

Where is Morris when we need him?

Premier Sterling Lyon stood amidst the stuffed caribou and beaver in the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature last week, proudly accepted the first copy of *Manitoba Moose*, a glossy wildlife magazine extolling the great and furry outdoors, and declared "I hope it will depict a province where neither man nor animal is looked upon as an intruder." With one exception, though: moose, bear and hungry humans have been leading in search of premier pastures. Manitoba has decided to follow the lead of Alberta and Saskatchewan by outlawing fur. After being posterized by more than three years by the Union of Manitoba Municipalities, the provincial agriculture department is set to hire a resident control specialist and expunge *Neotoma* algonquii from at least the eastern part of the province. There are 1.2 million rats in Manitoba.

Alberta began its program in 1980 when rats started migrating from Saskatchewan. It now has a seven-

man "rat patrol" regularly poling its eastern border and claims to be almost rat-free. "Scurried an Alberta knows what a rat looks like today," says Alberta's chief P.D. Peter Joe Garcia. "The mountains gave us protection from any B.C. rats and the border with Saskatchewan is closely patrolled. That buffer zone is our main line of defense." The Alberta government

Pro-Dillon, another province hard run.



Nova Scotia

Crying all the way from the banks

The Mounties had been checking up on Nova Scotia Development Minister Roland Thorsell for financial dealings in which four banks were off the hook of his personal loans worth \$140,000, and even though he has been absolved by Attorney-General Harp. He of any wrongdoing, events in Halifax last week demonstrated that not everyone considers the case closed. In a scathing seven-page press release, the Liberal Opposition described the government's handling of the affair as a "disastrous cover-up" (which has only served to stir the fires of speculation and add to the public suspicion that something is afoot).

That discontent was spurred by the television appearance, also last week, of Crown prosecutor Kert Berka, who said he had been assigned to work on the case, then was mysteriously taken off it. Berka told ATN newsmen Brian Henshaw that Thorsell's file had been removed from his office by an RCMP investigator, who said Berka was to have no further contact with the case. Berka's statements were immediately denied by Deputy Attorney-General

sponds \$100,000 a year on its program, which supports 10 tons of poison rat bait to municipalities each year. Under Alberta's old urban and rural municipalities must appoint a rat control officer. Three years ago Saskatchewan began a similar program and now has 500,000 rats, down from one million in 1971.

"We don't want them all to come out to Manitoba," says Warren Bask, secretary-manager of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities. "Some states are busy with rats and they're a filthy nuisance in many areas. What we need is a rat-free zone, a centralized control program with the government supplying expertise." Then he added that he heard Alberta did have rats not recently, "but he was removed in an election."

Rat has municipalities will likely grimace or yell—farmers Warfarin, an anticoagulant which leads to death by internal bleeding or, as one Winnipeg exterminator puts it, "turns their blood to water." If such news could not shake them, previously testifying, it all lies with Dennis Berger, a Beaver River farmer's wife. "I told those boys hard things," she says. "They have such scary eyes!"

Peter Carlyle-Gordon

Gordon Cole, who said it was "a basic misunderstanding," but it was all enough to suggest that there were more to the case than had previously met the eye.

The media had been less than satisfied at the press conference, held three weeks ago to announce Thornhill's resignation, because How had refused to release any new findings. In fact, How had never read the RCMP report, preferring to delegate to his deputy the decision about whether to press charges because Thornhill was a close cabinet colleague. Said How: "You have to accept on trust and faith that myself and people in government will not attempt to cover matters that come from the RCMP." Reporters had no choice, since the harsh provincial Freedom of Information Act specifically prohibits release of such reports to the public. But Liberal leader Sandy Cameron took the circumstances, and in particular



Thornhill (below) and How: "You can make any innuendoes from that that you want."



Thornhill's position within the government, warranted the release of at least the report's recommendations. "Constitution and circumstantial evidence are not the same," said How. "The case is not the same as the case that had previously met the eye."

Thornhill's lawsuit from the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Bank of Montreal, the Royal and the Toronto-Dominion had been outstanding since 1978. Thornhill, 44, became a cabinet minister after the Tory government was elected in September, 1978, and in October, 1978, a settlement was reached, with the stockbroker repaying 25 cents on the dollar. Cameron says his department found no fraudulent intent and that, in fact, two of the banks had anticipated writing off more of Thornhill's debts than they eventually did.

Cameron thinks the settlement raises real questions about whether Thornhill has compromised his politics by accepting "substantial favors" from business. He says that such a deal casts aspersions on the government's wisdom and that nothing short of a review of the RCMP report by another body—an all-party committee of the legislature or a commission of Supreme Court judges—will satisfy the public. Cameron says it also raises questions about Thornhill's competence in dealing with financial affairs of the province. Meanwhile, prosecutor Burke has been told to cease commenting on the case. His immediate boss, chief Crown prosecutor David Thomas, says: "The policy of the department with respect to that has been that questions are to be answered only by the attorney-general or his deputy. You can make any innuendoes from that that you want." The Liberals expect the controversy to continue. "Like Watergate," their release said, "the true story will eventually surface."

Rick Callahan

Saskatchewan

Divorce by press conference

When Colin Thatcher stood briefly out of provincial court in Moose Jaw last week, he was a blur of emotions. A serious assault charge he faced had just been dismissed because of conflicting evidence and a question of intent but, despite his relief, the 44-year-old son of the late Saskatchewan Liberal premier Ron Thatcher was



Thatcher: If he had only joined the NDP

still enraged as he declared: "This was nothing but a trumped-up charge that never would have seen the light of day if my name would have been anything else." Added the 42-year-old Conservative MLA: "The only reason the attorney-general's department proceeded with this was because I am a known enemy of the NDP government. If my name was Bushyhead, it would never have gotten this far."

The alleged assault occurred Aug. 17 when Thatcher ordered Allan Gooding out of his Moose Jaw home while Gooding and his family were helping Thatcher's estranged wife, Joanne, pack her household effects. The court never got past the verbal stage, leading Judge Eugene Levesque to believe that if assault had occurred "It would have been minor in nature." But being in court has become a ritual for the feuding Thatchers in the past 15 months since their separation, and the assault

charge was just the latest twist in what has become a bitter and often emotional divorce and child-custody battle. Only days before the assault charge was heard, Thatcher's wife was awarded an interim settlement of \$105,048, dwarfing even the \$800,000 lump-sum divorce payout level against former hockey star Bobby Hull last month. Thatcher, however, is not hiding money. "It's a grossly unfair settlement," he argues, "but it's not going to ruin me. I've always been able to generate money." He was given until Feb. 1, 1983, to make the payment as the court will liquidate 6,000 acres of farm and ranchland he owns west of Moose Jaw, valued at



Lower Merchant: 250 divorces a year

\$1,177,777. But an appeal planned by Thatcher's lawyer, former MP Tony Merchant, a divorce expert who handles 250 cases a year, will delay payment until the appeal process has been exhausted. The tangled Thatcher marital saga had gone bitterly public in September when Queen's Bench Justice Mandch Maffertown called the media to his Regina chambers to ask public assistance in locating the Thatchers' son, Regan, 12, who went missing Aug. 17. The boy, along with Stephanie, 6, went to Joanne Thatcher in an Aug. 11 custody settlement, but Regan, who is still missing, ran away from his mother 16 times in one two-week period before vanishing.

Why Maffertown wondered aloud if Thatcher might know the whereabouts of his son, Thatcher requested with his own press conference to explain his side of the story, complete with intimate details of the marital breakdown. The media, he said, had been "involved in

misleading" by being summoned to report details of the case. Certainly, at that point, the details as noted in court suits and newspaper suits had become general knowledge. How Thatcher had returned home from a vacation in Laguna Beach, Calif., in August, 1978, to find that his wife had left with his friend and business partner, Ronald Graham, taking Regan and Stephanie with them, how Thatcher tracked his wife down to Brentford, Ont., where she had purchased a home, and took the two children back to Moose Jaw, how Joanne Thatcher then sued for divorce, changing her husband had committed adultery with Joanne Gardiner, a former secretary in the provincial party office, and how Thatcher entered a counter-suit charging his wife with adultery with his business partner.

Although the cash settlement, along with \$750 a month support, is a severe financial drain, Thatcher insists the custody battle has been the most agonizing reach of the breakup. Claiming

that Regan wants to live with his father and brother, Gregory, 15, whom the court placed in his father's custody, Thatcher went so far as the Supreme Court of Canada in a vain attempt to have the younger son be allowed to testify. Three weeks ago, under oath in a court examination, Thatcher refused to answer questions about Regan's whereabouts and, late last week, Joanne Thatcher's lawyer, Gerry Gorman, filed to have her ex-husband convicted for contempt of court.

If nothing else, the experience has ensured Thatcher that there is nothing more in his personal life that could be used against him in a political campaign. "Everything there is to know has been dragged through the media," he laments but it has also given him new political momentum as he promises to crusade for children's rights. Says Thatcher: "If I don't do anything else in politics, I'm going to drive the attorney-general crazy or charge legal rights for children." Dale Kisher

A little cap shall lead them

Bearer of an Alberta passport, bilingually English and Ukrainian, are advised that if the document in lost or stolen they should "report the particulars to the local state of Alberta consulate (located in any major oil company office) or if abroad, to the nearest consular office." It costs \$2.50 and, says Edmonton marketer Murray Tishley: "It's humorous with passport shortages."

It is also one of the many "T-r-and-s-b-e-l" separatist sales gimmicks

sweeping the oil province since the release of the federal budget, which cut off Tishley with a picture of an oil derrick saying BE CAREFUL—I HAVE FRIENDS IN ALBERTA, bumper stickers and tiny cans of "used oil" for eastern Canadian drivers when supplies get tight. The latter is a 35 baseball cap that, presumably, increases oil safety. "I've sold 2,000 in less than a week and I've not even seriously started marketing them," says Edmonton banner Bill Lupul. "I sold 75 in two hours just sitting in my local watering hole, and I'll keep selling them as long as the supply holds out." As long as the supply holds out? Well... the caps are made in Ontario.



Header Ed. Lund and Alberta passport also tiny cans of 'used oil'



STATE OF ALBERTA



PASSPORT

Points of light on a clouded horizon

By Hal Gurn

The West Coast problem of the Canadian Football League are a clear reflection of our nation's—John Goodair, CFL commissioner

As the CFL's season is prepared for their games in Montreal and Winnipeg last week, nervous Canadians gathered over what many Canadians consider a vital institution and many others consider a long-creaked version of the past not worth preserving. The growing shadow, reaching out over the few remaining weeks of the 1980 season and teaching the preparations for the Grey Cup game Nov. 30, were seeded by the release of the league's attendance figures (see box) and thunder from the league's office in Montreal. Since 1948, when the Calgary Stampeders and their fans staged the first Grey Cup party, the CFL has struggled to justify its status as a major professional league competing for entertainment dollars with hockey, baseball and—more recently—soccer, and for the allegiance of potential fans who prefer football as played in the National Football League south of the border.

But there were runnings from both sides of the border last week. The West-East problem facing the league is reflected in the final standing. The Hamilton Tiger-Cats finished first in the Eastern Conference with a record of eight wins, seven losses and one tie. The B.C. Lions, who finished with an identical record, are lodged in fourth place in the Western Conference. Every team in the West except Saskatchewan had a better record than the southeastern in-

the East, Montreal and Ottawa. But disparity is not chief among the problems, dwarfed by dropping attendance in the league's major markets of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, and concern over the league's image in general. And there there is Major League Baseball.

Formerly that the National Football League is poised to expand into Canada and destroy the CFL are an annual event, the likely sites always the same—the major markets. Drapac and the board that operates the Olympic Stadium in Montreal have snared them again, and once again CFL Commissioner John Goodair has splintered them. "There are three very good reasons why it won't happen," Goodair said last week. "First of all, there are a number of U.S. cities that have been after NFL franchises for years and they

would have to be accommodated first. Secondly, Mr. Commissioner Pele Reuloff has repeatedly said that the NFL would not come to Canada without the blessing of the Canadian government. Thirdly, and probably most importantly, if the NFL came to Canada it would destroy the CFL. That would put the NFL in a monopoly situation. With the CFL, U.S. college graduates have an alternative. Without it, the NFL would face anti-trust action, and they don't want that."

Also muttering against an NFL franchise that would help to pay for the roof at Olympic Stadium is the close rapport between the players' associations in the two leagues. They are powerful groups, and the players enjoy—and will do all they can to preserve—the bargaining lever of the other league. But Goodair's faith in the Canadian government's perpetual blessing may be inflated. When the Liberal government last stepped in, through the prism of their health and welfare minister Marc Lalonde, to block John Bassett from bringing his World Football League Northern team to Toronto in 1975, it was not a one-way bargain. Privately, the CFL backfired in Parliament Hill, exposing their dissatisfaction with the league's performance in areas that concern

Montreal clips Ottawa on way to Eastern finale; struggled to justify status



Rise and fall

Teams showing attendance increases

Saskatchewan Roughriders	+26,776
Hamilton Tiger-Cats	+16,020
Edmonton Eskimos	+9,829
Calgary Stampeders	+1,502

Teams showing attendance declines

Montreal Alouettes	-97,312
B.C. Lions	-96,933
Ottawa Rough Riders	-18,890
Toronto Argonauts	-17,346
Winnipeg Blue Bombers	-13,865
League Total	-139,218

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them: expansion to cities like Halifax, N.S., and Kelowna, B.C., promotion of the franchise to former Quebecers, and a better deal for young Canadians aspiring to pro careers. There has been, of course, no expansion. Quebecers resist as much, if not more, French-language broadcasts of the NHL as they do the CFL, and the Quebec team in Montreal (Bioss), a Canadian quarterback, took the Hamilton Tiger-Cats to the Ontario Hockey League Championship after he was not given a fair tryout and won his case in a black mark next to his name in Ontario.

The NFL, via roman, TV at a \$20-\$3000000000 deal to Seattle for 8000 seats, is a powerful attraction—don't miss it. And as with every other subject, Harold Ballard, owner of the Hamilton Tiger-Cats, has some strong opinions on the CFL, and as with most of his broadcasts he is not entirely without support. "I know I'll be criticized for this, but I don't see why people should

be forced to watch Canadian pay football. They're just not in the same class as the NFL," says the lawyer. "I'd like to see the CFL open up if a Canadian is good enough to make the team, but that how can you ask people to pay \$12 to watch guys who they know aren't the best." They have asked in Montreal and the fans have refused. Vancouverians have finally reacted by moderating their addition to the Montreal and Vancouverites have refused to sit in damp wooden bleachers in an antiquated stadium.

It is a measure of the problems of the league that it lost \$1 million last year (and will lose more again this year on projected gross revenues of \$30 million) and that its most successful franchise on the field and at the gate, the Edmonton Eskimos, will lose between \$10,000 and \$15,000 this season. Every Edmonton game at Commonwealth Stadium is sold out but, as Eskimos marketing manager Dave Williams explains, "With marketing costs we would have to

increase ticket prices \$1 every year. Most critically for us, Edmonton has the largest stadium in the world. The 60,000 seats of the 1983 World Stadium Games. About 16,000 seats will be added, some hopefully by next season, and that should allow us to bid the line on ticket prices."

There is also hope in the critical Vancouver market. When the Lions joined the league in 1984, they had the best stadium in the league, but for that year's Empire Games. Now they have the worst, but by 1989 they could have the best again. The plans have not been released, but the site for a domed stadium—either restaurant-etc. complex—should be leased off by January," says Lions' marketing manager Roger Upton. The dome would seat 60,000 for football. "The new stadium we can build for only a lot more money than support [black ticket sales] and waste ticket holders. Already people are buying season tickets to reserve themselves spots in the new stadium," says Upton, whose club is reportedly \$1 million in debt. The Lions project a "subsidized" loss this year, following a loss of less than \$50,000 in 1979.

But there are other sources of hope. The Calgary team is doing well with all money and a good team. Winnipeg has a strong club sport, though their attendance is dropping slightly this year, and fans in Hamilton have returned to Ever Wayne Stadium to watch a winner. The main hope for the future, however, comes from television. The lifeblood of the NFL is its lucrative TV contract and, just as the CFL teams have finally made the first steps toward commercial marketing and public relations, the league has come of age regarding its TV negotiations. Forgoing cap-on-band hostility while awaiting tapes on games scattered through week-end, innumerable conferences, the league has finally adapted weekend, daily interlocking scheduling between East and West. As Gaudin puts it, "We let the TV contract find its value in the marketplace. The new contract involved in the week, a lucrative contract in the CFL, \$45 million over three years, up from \$6 million for the last three-year contract."

Meanwhile, those who agree with Harold Ballard and feel the CFL is an underdog could be surprised on the eve of the elections and by George O'Leary of the federal protection department, who filed an official complaint with the Canadian Human Rights Commission against the CFL's lack of American-born or -trained players in discriminatory. In his June 1984, Ballard's complaint, saying the league's designated-outlet rule discriminates against Canadians who want to play quarterback in the CFL. As Greg Cup weekend approached, new stands joined the old.

Business

Home is where the board is

By Anthony Whittingham

Suppose they gave a party and Eric Charman, vice president of the Page II, certainly didn't seem out of character when Charman swooped into the banquet in flowing purple robes to end the annual conference of the Canadian Real Estate Association (CREA) in Toronto last week. At 48, Charman, a highly successful real estate broker from Victoria, B.C., had just been re-elected by his 1,700 fellow brokers and agents to serve his second consecutive term as CREA president, so the attention to high office was not completely out of place. Besides, Charman's profession good humor—not to mention his unorthodox accent as a real estate salesman, which has helped him, among other things, a youth and two Rolls-Royces—have made him one of CREA's most popular presidents.

CREA delegates, though representing only a fraction of Canada's 10,000 real estate brokers and agents, left last week's conference in high spirits. The association had just come through a weeklong year of internal bickering, during which it had replaced not only its longtime executive director but its association and legal firms as well. "We were stilled for fresh air," says Charman, who engineered the sweep. More than that, however, most delegates knew they were returning to communities across Canada to find business booming more than it has in years.

The reason is painfully clear to consumers: it's not that the brokers are changing more for their services—consumers are making listings more and more charged around six per cent. It's the higher housing prices, with about the same volume being sold this year as last, that are providing higher earnings for realtors. While an official statistics have been compiled yet, this year's average income for agents is expected to be around \$20,000 (though with "part-timers," including housewives, are included, the figure drops to around \$10,000).

Housing prices across Canada are expected to rise this year by as much as 11 per cent. Leading this surge, with startling increases of 25 per cent or more are Vancouver and St. John's, New



Charman: the supermark and dropters

Vancouver, taxed by almost hysterical speculative buyers, now surpasses Calgary as Canada's most expensive housing market. St. John's, where house prices are still below the national average, is fast catching up thanks to the bank market's taking up the anticipated off-shore residential boom. Other larger cities in between, including Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax, are experiencing more orderly increases. Only some smaller communities, less buoyed by demand and thus more sensitive to sustained high mortgage rates, are finding prices remaining almost flat. Toronto housing analyst Frank Clayton says the relative shortage of new houses—the result of several years of new building and crippling carrying costs—has forced builders into bankruptcy and slowed housing starts this year to plummet to an estimated 150,000. That may permit even greater price increases by 1985, Clayton says, with new controls in most provinces scarcely helping matters.

But there will likely be fewer firms in the real estate business, as more small independent brokers continue to disintegrate, a hike the big firms set up more of the market share. Canada's estimated \$15 billion in total real estate transactions last year were divided among about 8,000 real estate

firms. But the "Big Three"—A.E. LePage, Royal Trust and franchise-based Century 21—combined with the next level of six or seven medium-sized firms, controlled at least 50 per cent of the total volume, leaving the rest to be divided among all the other independent brokers. "There will always be a place for the smaller realtor," says Brian Jackson, vice-president of Vancouver-based Century 21, "but there's clearly a trend toward greater consolidation, just as with supermarkets and drugstores."

Meanwhile, if the undesirable aspects of Vancouver, where eager house buyers have offered more than the list price without even looking inside, spreads any farther, the houses will soon need bigger discounts just to store the white-washed full of inflated money.

Average Canadian house prices



Source: Canadian Real Estate Association
WOLFE'S NOVEMBER 17, 1980

A little miracle on Tenth Avenue

While the five teams in the Canadian Football League are community-owned enterprises, only the Saskatchewan Roughriders claim that they belong to an entire province. Regina, the little city on the prairie, may have its stadium on Tenth Avenue, but in the province, 10 million people live in the towns and the rural heartland all the Riders cheer, too. The Roughriders play in tiny (by professional sports standards) Taylor Field. Before 1979, when artificial turf was installed, the facility refurbished and even resurfaced, it was even worse. It cost \$25,000, still \$10 million compared with Montreal's \$60,000. Toronto's \$4,675,000 stadium, \$4,340. But a funny thing happened during this renovation, something that 10 million in Toronto or Montreal, Vancouver or Winnipeg, something that probably could never happen in those cities. In Regina and throughout Saskatchewan, Rider fans rallied to save their team.

The Roughriders won their only Grey Cup in 1966. They have lost four Cup games since then, but their last appearance in the national final was in 1979. Their slide has been dramatic, reaching bottom last year when they lost two of 10 games and the entire loss hit \$125,000. This season the Riders again won only two games, but marketing director Susan Quinlan says,

"We hope to break even this year and this is an attitude change that we could have a small profit."

How did the club completely turn itself around while its product remained identical? "Work," says Quinlan. "As a community-owned issue, we have to reserve finances. We simply could not afford to lose another \$400,000." The turnaround started in January with the launching of a province-wide blitz under the heading "Rider Pride." First, ticket prices were raised, but season ticket holders were offered 50 per cent off. Payments were made by the end of January. That alone generated \$1 million, covering the club \$70,000 in interest. A sales force of 317 swept through the province selling tickets, novelties and Rider merchandise. \$8,496 was raised when fans paid \$25 for the right to vote at the team's annual meeting and receive a Rider decal for their car. The campaign netted 16,632 season ticket sales (38 per cent outside Regina), a sharp rise from 10,000.

"Our philosophy was to take the team back to the people," says Quinlan. "We gave them the opportunity to support us and we sold them as the fan and supporter rather than the spectator." It began with free barbecues before week-end games, Friday night pop rallies and dances before weekend games, and free pancake breakfasts the following morning.

All that happened was that more people attended the football on Tenth Avenue in 1980 than in Hamilton, Ottawa or Vancouver, and every third person at any Taylor Field had come in to Regina for the game.

Doorbells to dollars

He could almost have been addressing an Amway rally. There was no sense of America more responsive to the call from Ronald Reagan last week to "put Americans back to work" than Ada Math, the small mountain hamlet where some equivalent to 25 football fields houses the head offices, factories and warehouses of Amway Corp., the motherhood and apple pie of America's business enterprises. It's not just the Amway overlander and multi-millionaire Richard DeVos who's a big Reagan dark-horse during the U.S. presidential election, or even that Amway VIP helicopter tours have regularly

selling empire—in it, the business of soap or soft soap. Amway is strong together by a vast network of independent distributors, numbering 750,000 worldwide, who sell products from the home. The products—primarily soaps, detergents, household cleaners and cosmetics—are made by Amway and sold to the distributors. Linking the two together is a complex database of inventories, dreams and lifestyle to seductive and financially enticing that some have thought Amway to be a secular religion. Indeed, advocates often regard themselves as "born again."

It's an ingenious marketing strategy,

owned Canadian subsidiary. Wilson cut the ribbon last month opening Amway's new \$90-million Canadian manufacturing plant in London, Ont., which will eventually produce all Amway products sold in Canada as well as some for export.

Some skeptics wonder why the company hasn't changed its local name to "Canway"—as the firm, like McDonald's, almost spontaneously represents post-war self-made commercial success achieved The American Way. Many push-back the radical suggestion, contending found among Amway distributors, while other worldwide millionaires—about 50 per cent of Amway starters—discover that sales and motivation aren't for them, and fall by the



Schaeff's Ontario factory home, new plant in London (above), Amway logo, self-made commercial success: Ronald Reagan

Amway
SHOP WITHOUT
GOING SHOPPING

wayside. For those who stay—about 50,000 in Canada this year, with heavy concentrations in Quebec and the West, mostly in rural areas and smaller communities—the rewards, apparently, can be gratifying. Bob Schmidt, 41, and his wife, Joyce, 40, of Surrey, B.C., operate their Amway distributorship as a private company, with income last year in excess of \$500,000. By sponsoring more than a dozen independent sub-distributors, with several other "generations," in turn, under them, they have reached the success level termed "Double Diamond" within the complex Amway hierarchy, and, says Schmidt, "We now earn much more than a doctor but have much more freedom to enjoy it." Adds Stan Schneck, 64, a Double Diamond from Calgary who recently moved with his family to Burlington, Ont.: "We don't climb on a people like bloodsuckers, nor do we sponsor everybody who wants to get in to get rich. We have to keep our integrity." With no complex construction of private jets and temple sculptures, Amway could well become the people's agency of the '90s.

Anthony Whittingham

Health

The unspoken grief for a lost child

The women found herself slowly weighing household objects on her kitchen scale. A cucumber, a rolling pin, a squash when she found something that weighed the same as her baby had at birth, she swapped the object in a basket and rocked and caressed it for several hours. The source of



Gilbert faced with her own mortality

her competition was grief for the still-born child, the ritual with the household objects was an expression of grief to come to terms with the death and return to a normal state.

Such morose behavior is not unusual among parents who lose a child at or near birth, but in most cases they simply try to shrug off the trauma, much to their psychological detriment. For years, silence has been the only recourse for the bereaved parent. But a recent growth in counselling groups has helped bring the pain out into the open. Groups like the Parents Experiencing Perinatal Death Association (PEPDA) in Toronto have been formed to help bereaved mothers who, for example, have fantasies in which they hear babies crying and repeatedly wake up at regular intervals during the night. And they try to ease the marital tension that arises when a child is lost. "The wife feels that once she carried the baby she must have killed it," explains Gail Gilbert, 39, who organized PEPDA 3½ years ago after losing her first child and going

part the successful home of former Republican president Gerald Ford, just a few miles from the plant in nearby Grand Rapids. It's the spirit of the thing—the wholesome, self-made, family-oriented business philosophy so much in step with the Republican free enterprise, marketing and Reaganian forthcoming presidential term could almost be dubbed the start of "the Amway era."

It's a far cry from the prosperous Calvinist farm country of western Michigan in the old, pre-atomic town of Quebec City. But here, too, are the whoops and cheers coming from the local Amway rally, where hundreds of distributors from throughout the province are jumping to their feet, arms clapping and cheering, to declare how Amway has changed their lives.

Amid the sparkly-eyed euphoria and hyperbole of the Amway world, it's sometimes hard to determine whether the company—just as its way to becoming North America's largest direct-

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through a host of intense depression.
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wrong with my sperm? Why can't I pre-
pare a healthy baby' and they drift
further apart."

The trauma is severely attended to by
most medical practitioners who tend to
discuss the serious repercussions of
perinatal death. "Stillbirth has always
been looked at as a non-event," says Dr.
Kenneth Kellner, assistant professor of
obstetrics and gynecology at the Uni-
versity of Florida in Gainesville. "The
obstetrician feels the mother is no
longer pregnant, it isn't her problem,
the pediatrician sees there's no baby,
it's not his problem. The mother is
isolated and left alone. But, in fact,
perinatal attachment to a wanted baby
may be much the same at birth as it is,
let's say, when the child is 5." Kellner
hands a trace of five health care profes-
sionals which, since its inception in Jan-
uary, 1978, has been counseling be-
rieved parents and providing them
with a picture of their infant wrapped
in a blanket and a chart of its weight
and use at birth.

Both Kellner's group and theirs in
Toronto encourage parents to see and
hold their child, even if it is premature
or deferred. "The fantasy is always
more horrible than any reality," says
Gilbert. The group members discuss
with parents the possibility of a ba-
ptism and a religious service, and explain
the purpose and value of an autopsy and
genetic testing. They accompany the
mother to the cemetery after her re-
lease from the hospital and help her
pack away baby clothes and toys. New-
born bereaved parents are given the oppor-
tunity to meet with a supportive couple
who have lost a child under similar
circumstances.

The Toronto group has grown slowly
but steadily, to the point where it holds
between five and 20 calls a month from
parents who have lost a child at or near
birth. A similar group was formed in
Montreal 14 years ago by Judy Doherty-
Bogal, in connection with the grief-
counseling Compagnie des Amis de
Canada. Both groups are attempting to
establish an extended support system
which a family 30 years ago might have
had but is missing in a modern nuclear
family. Says Glad Dillbert, "Half a cen-
tury ago there was so family planning,
and people expected that if nine chil-
dren were born six would survive. But
today both doctors and patients are
caught up in the risk of perfect medi-
cal care and are unprepared for the sud-
den death of a baby." She looks forward
to the establishment of a national coun-
ciliation to deal with perinatal death. "A
child is your future. When a child dies,
it feels like there's nothing left. But it's
an experience you can learn from, and
grow. We're forced to face your own
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Linda Stone

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Tracking old germs in new illnesses

The modern North American lives in a remarkably disease-free world. Medicine has almost removed the threat of maladies that dominated generations past, so understandably the layman is perplexed by recent outbreaks of seemingly new and occasionally lethal diseases such as hemolytic-uremic syndrome, Reye's syndrome and toxic shock syndrome. Unlike the defined condition called a disease, a syndrome can be caused by more than one agent. When combined with a rapidly changing environment, it is difficult to discern whether there are new germs or a combination of old germs in new clothing. Epidemiology—the study of disease outside the lab—leads the fight to find out what these enigmatic syndromes are and why they seem to be appearing now.



The epidemiologist catalogues disease in terms of numbers affected, age, sex, geographic distribution and other factors. It is the intuitive detective of the medical research world, searching for the one statistically significant factor that distinguishes a sick population from a comparable healthy one.

Through the application of such epidemiological methods, Dr. Brian Steele, a kidney specialist at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children, was able to find a clue to a recent outbreak of hemolytic-uremic syndrome, a rare kidney ailment. By chance, Steele first saw and treated all 14 cases in the September outbreak, getting a complete view of the total "population" of cases. He recalls, "It was a coincidence that I was involved in all the cases. Usually many different people would find one these patients." Looking for a factor common to all, he began to ask the parents of the

seriously ill children where the children had been and what they had eaten in 5 days. Steele was lucky enough to trace the source of the outbreak to a batch of apple cider, but researchers were unfortunately unable to isolate the etiologic agent—the virus or bacterium actually causing the syndrome. Many questions about the Toronto outbreak and hemolytic-uremic syndrome in general remain to be answered, but the data collected by Steele and others will be of value in the future.

Very little epidemiological data has been collected on Reye's syndrome. It has been called a disease created by society because it occurs when unknown, but perhaps very common chemicals such as pesticides, farm-toxicosis viruses like influenza B and chicken pox virus kill. The altered virus attacks the brain in children and teenagers, mostly during the flu season, often causing physical or mental impairment or death. Worldwide attention became focused on the syndrome after Dr. John Craker of Halifax described a cluster of cases in 1975. The questions Craker poses are epidemiological, such as "Why are certain areas spared and others not?" It is not known, for example, how many cases of Reye's occur each year in Canada, or what their average age is, or their health history. When this data is collected, epidemiologists may

Steele (left), sick youngsters (center), Craker studying culture (right) provide clues to an outbreak of unidentified new maladies.



begin to understand Reye's syndrome. Like Reye's, toxic shock syndrome may be a disease that society has created. Dr. Alister Clapton of the Laboratory Centre for Disease Control in Ottawa is co-ordinating the Canadian epidemiological studies just launched to examine toxic shock, the ailment that has caused 46 deaths in the U.S. since 1975 and has worried women switching from tampons to subliners like sea sponges. In 1975, American physicians began to notice an apparent increase in the number of young menstruating women afflicted with the syndrome and epidemiologists from the U.S. Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta began to investigate. Their finding this new form of the syndrome is probably the result of the presence of a common, usually harmless bacterium



and the use of tampons, perhaps the newer super-absorbent type.

The common thread between these syndromes is that there are no easy answers. The complex relationship between the etiologic agents and an environment in flux makes the unraveling of their causes a more sophisticated task than simply isolating a microbe in a laboratory. Old germs can cause new syndromes, but only the global outlook of epidemiologists can discover any dangerous catalysts. Yet hard data on the three syndromes remains scarce. Unlike infectious diseases or cancer, they are not required to be reported to any health agency and, because of their newness and rarity, cases are likely being misdiagnosed by some physicians. With the application of epidemiological methods and just a little bit of luck, the mystery shrouding the syndromes can be stepped away. **James Kidd**



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Tracing the family tree of instruments

Basked in pools of soft spotlights, fat cherubs dance on the lid of a fragile 15th-century harpsichord by Calanconi. In a glass case, the serpent, a bizarre early 18th-century ancestor of the trumpet, sports smooth black leather curves. Sprinkled throughout the display area of Vasconcel's case-shaped Centennial Museum are more 250 exquisite and fanciful, early musical instruments dating from 1500 through to 1900, the exotic grandparents of the top-plated progeny found in the modern symphony orchestra. Gathered together for the first time in *The Look of Music*, a stunning show which opened last week, the instruments have come from some 80 international collections, more than 75 per cent have never left their home museums. Besides hefty 17th-century recorders with bodies like



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pile stacks and ivory-studded lutes with fumed bodies like tulip bulbs, the richly textured show boasts precious examples of the first piano (Cristoforo, 1720), the first clarinet (Dietrich, 1790) and the first saxophone (Sax, 1846).

"It's a major cultural coup for Canada," enthuses Philip Young, University of Victoria music professor and energetic early-instrument specialist. Asked in 1996 to suggest a list of the finest instruments and to see his international contacts to loan them from their home museums, he found the job a formidable one. "Overcoming the initial skepticism about Vancouver and the Centennial Museum was the single biggest hurdle in each case," says Young, who earned a colored postcard of the museum set against the Vancouver skyline to show wary curators. But security and climate control in the 10-year-old building, its staff of 11 curators and consultants under Decosimo and Agrippa Arts curator Carol Mayer, as well as Young's prestige in the field, served to cement the coup.

Besides the exquisite craftsmanship of the silver keys and delicately crafted beveled construction of the instruments, there is also an attractive uniqueness to the exhibit, from the 1784 graffiti scrawled on a harpsichord, perhaps done by a rebellious student, to the names of the instruments themselves,



Collector's harpsichord (top left), Theorbald (left), clavichord (right)



Following in the footsteps of the 1st exhibit, the Centennial Museum hopes to generate even more revenue with *The Lord of Music* neckties, sweatshirts and heated office hoodies. Portable cassette decks provide 45-minute aural road maps of the exhibit, along with some 60 early music concerts performed during the run of the exhibit. An hour-long CD special and a commemorative stamp will round out the smorgasbord. "If Vancouver hadn't done it, someone else in the world would have," says Young. "And my friends in other museums are kicking themselves that they didn't move first."

Thomas Hodgins

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For the record

DESGRENE
Terje Rypalda
(ECM/WAA)

Norwegian guitarist Terje Rypalda's somnolent winter light blues music is still as serene as rural analogues of watercolor landscapes. His glacial tempos and droning organ chords which set off spiraling guitar figures recall some of Pink Floyd, but Rypalda's sources are closer to avant-garde classical than rock. His music has changed only

slightly, here to accommodate trans-pier Philo Minkenberg's choiced high tenors and his own deep, late and pensive colors. One Rypalda record is enough for any collection, though the subtle lyrics of *Desgrene* makes it a fine companion to his masterpiece, *After the Rain*. **Bert Tetta**

BETHOVEN THE NINE SYMPHONIES
Conducted by Eugen Jochum
(Angel/EMI 3 discs)

Eugen Jochum is arguably the south-point among living conductors of the German and Viennese classics with his



perfect sense of equilibrium between the Dionysian and the Apollonian. In the early Beethoven symphonies he opens the fast movements along the top and coaxes the slow ones gently for their secrets, in the finale later symphonies some movements are even braced with fire. There's a demonic schism, for example, and as ecstatically breathless choral finale in the Ninth which set the seal on an already distinguished set. It is said that Angel's recordings aren't quite resonant enough for the full lustre of the London Symphony Orchestra's playing. **John Pearce**

ROMANCES AT THE ROYAL
Michael Jackson
(A&M/CBS)

Something defiant and declaratory about Jackson's vocals inspires comparison to Patti Smith, but there is also a naive toughness that, at least remotely, echoes Rona to Specter. The heroine who becomes queen of the *Cannibal Kids*, after all, is named Lisa. Nevertheless, on her debut album, the former lead singer of The Poles (two members remain in the four-piece backup band, most notably keyboard white and animating force, Douglas Fongle) projects a kind of bold girliness all her own. From the disconcerting opening of the title cut, through a honey-mint cover of Alvin Cooper's *The Zephyr*, a progressive rockably original called *Melodrama* (Max Von Jurek), to the immortal *C.N. Towner* (a remix of *The Poles'* single), she traces a dramatic passage from womanly innocence to high-voltage assertiveness. Outstanding cuts include *Jerry Rube*, familiar to her followers, and a new song—*I'd Do What You Want (But I'd Do It My Way)*—a characteristic sentiment mixed with a legittimately primitive beat. **Darid Livingston**

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Slaughter in paradise

When Assistant Manager Marilyn Robinson walked into the work kitchen recently at Hemo-sasa Springs Attraction, a private animal sanctuary in west central Florida, the first thing she saw was one of her charges—a Barbados ram—lying slumped on the table. Outside, the usual crowd of tourists strolled by admiring the 400-odd exotic animal species at the 50-acre tropical preserve, in-



Robinson: "Little Cribber Barboson"

side, Robinson stood transfixed as a young animal keeper silently skinned and gutted the animal. Then, reeling, Robinson walked to the refrigerator, opened the door—and encountered the skeletal bodies of two baby goats.

It was all a matter of orders, explained the animal keeper. The tourist attraction had just changed ownership and, amid rumors that the sanctuary would soon be in the hands of meat developers, Hemo-sasa officials had ordered that the animal population be reduced quickly. But after spending 15



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years dedicated to nurturing animal life. Robnett just couldn't stomach the mass killing she knew she could have sold any unwanted animals. So she resigned—but did it with fan, firing off a letter to various humane societies, the press and the attraction's new owners, Canadian Pacific Enterprises Ltd. (CPE). "The killing of animals for eating purposes," she wrote, "should be done in a sportsmanlike manner in the wild and in conjunction with legal hunting dates, not in a park full of trusting animals."

The controversy began at the end of August when CPE acquired the attraction as part of a package in buying Ferris Corp. CPE spokesman Robert Rice says the company hasn't decided whether to sell the attraction but has issued orders that butchery, if it is happening, is to stop. "The staff here has told if the population goes up they're to sell the animals alive or give them away." Since private game parks are exempted from the state's animal welfare regulations, it is a common and completely legal practice in Florida—as it is across Canada—to butcher excess animals. State game inspector Sgt. John Moran says Homosassa officials checked with him before killing the animals. Explains Moran: "When the bosses say reduce animals, you have to do it right then." But the state attorney's office recently did charge two township people with stealing and eating two of the game park's goats. One of the accused, Johnny Star, pleaded guilty to a lesser charge of cruelty to animals and started a 90-day sentence in early November.

Robnett doesn't blame the new owners for the killings because, as she says, "it's been going on for years." Diane Marshall, an animal keeper who also recently resigned in protest, remembers with disgust a night near Christmas last year when she found administrative assistant Ron Schilling holding a rifle and a rifle (an otter-like bird) with its head partially blown off. He and another employee were killing and dressing about 30 birds, serving only the breasts, drumsticks and thighs. "As he [Schilling] put it, it was the gourmet way," recalls Marshall. "It's a yearly event called The Little Critter Banquet, the main course being mammals from the Homosassa Springs Attractions."

Robnett, who stayed at Homosassa only a year before resigning, is still hopeful that the new owners will learn to treasure, as she does, the beautiful natural sanctuary with its three kilometre of paths and spread-of trees. "I hear Canadians talking with such feeling about ecology and animals," she says. "If only CPE was more aware of Homosassa Springs."

George Grubbs/Sarah Lawley

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The Catch-22 of single parents on welfare



Inglin and family: the first thing you lose, and quickly, is your self-worth

By Ann Silversides

If her landlady knew she was on welfare, Pam Inglin doubts she could have rented the small Toronto apartment she lives in with her four children. Par Inglin—who is separated from her husband and taking courses to upgrade her Grade 8 education—the \$275-a-month apartment was a find. Since she went on welfare 1½ years ago, the 37-year-old has struggled to support her family on a total monthly budget of about \$130. "Before this, I had a \$550-a-month apartment and I just couldn't hold up. We were really doing without." The price of the new apartment may be better, but the quarters are cramped: her three sons (13, 12 and nine years old) share one bedroom, while Inglin

sleeps with her 80-month-old daughter in the other bedroom. Far from benign exceptions, Inglin's plight with poverty is all too common among single parents in this country.

With Canada's divorce rate climbing steadily, more and more women are finding themselves raising their children alone. The risk of them living in poverty is extremely high. Already, one in 38 Canadian families is headed by only one parent, of whom 85 per cent are women. The daily existence of the vast majority is far removed from the popular stereotype of single parents got forward by means. Like Krumer's, however, where middle-class professional parents talk over their anxieties with psychiatrists and perform amusing antics to meet family responsibilities.

For most real-life single parents the problem is not, like Krumer's, whether to take a less stressful \$30,000-a-year job, but rather how to make ends meet. Primarily because of limited and less-paying job opportunities, about half of Canada's single parents are living below the poverty line.

The majority of this group (a high 60 per cent are females) are on welfare. Too often, they are caught in a trap where it is much harder to get off welfare than to get on, with the Catch-22 that if they do enter the work force and find substitute care for their children, the odds are against them substantially improving their income. For single parents now comprise a hefty chunk of all welfare recipients—about 40 per cent in most provinces—and provincial case loads of one-parent families increase annually.

While many single parents struggle to get by on low salaries, a depressing number find the obstacles to entering the work force almost overwhelming. According to a recent Alberta study, a typical single parent on welfare is a 30-year-old woman who is separated from her husband and has one or two children and a Grade 10 education. Welfare mothers are especially disadvantaged when they want to get a job, since the wage scale for women in Canada is just slightly more than half of what it is for men. Heather Strachan, 38 and divorced, worked for 10 years before she went on welfare 18 months ago in Burnaby, B.C. With her Grade 13 education, Strachan says, she could never earn enough to support herself and her two preschoolers, especially in the face of high unemployment rates and a dearth of subsidised day and after-school care.

Basically, the welfare mother's poor self-image and loneliness, stemming largely from the very fact of being on welfare, is the biggest hurdle to tackling the job market. "Going on social assistance is a job-down thing," says Inglin. "The first thing you lose, and you lose it fast, is your self-worth." Most often this hits at a hard time anyway, on the heels of a marriage breaking. "I lost a lot of confidence, trust and belief when my second marriage broke down," says Geraldine Aldoff, 32, who lives in Calgary with her three sons and has a Grade 8 education. "I feel so alone."

A while ago, I was phoning the crisis centre all the time to have someone to talk to."

With the exception of a few small-scale projects, provincial governments have made little effort to tackle head-on the particular problems of single parents on welfare. Because of their heavy case loads, social workers rarely have time to help the parents sort out their options. Aldoff, on welfare since last

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March, has seen her social worker once. Yet if social workers are not always helpful, Strachan maintains that single parents get "a lot of harassment" from child welfare workers. One recent Quebec study showed that two-thirds of children taken from their homes were from low-income families. Strachan says some single parents do have problems raising their children, but insists the figures also reflect the prejudices of "middle-class and power-tripping social workers. If a social worker sees a bruise on your child and you have no explanation,



Strachan, the "terrible eight" of the way children receive help.

tion, will look out Charlie." For children who do need help, there is "terrible chaos" in the way they get it, concludes a 1978 National Council of Welfare report. The Ontario government last year expected a welfare mother with one child to live on less than \$3,000 a year, the report notes. Yet it paid for more— from \$3,973 to \$12,908—for the child alone if he was taken to a foster or group home.

Raising a family is usually easier for a man by himself because of higher wage scales (only about 14 per cent of male single parents live below the poverty line, compared to 38 per cent of females) and more public support. "I get a lot of commendation. People in general are more supportive of a man doing this," says Leonard Walker, 36, who is raising his seven-year-old daughter in Windsor, Ont. But law student Walker believes he faced sexual discrimination

One good thing leads to another.



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in his fight to get long-term family benefits since able-bodied men in Ontario, and like other provinces which do not distinguish between male and female single parents, must apply separately from women—and their eligibility must be approved by the provincial cabinet. Instead, an restrictive and confusing is Ontario's procedure for men that only 34 out of 61,414 single parents on long-term benefits are men who have received cabinet approval. Walker says he eventually got the benefits primarily because he is a law student and kicked up a fuss in the local media. "The present government," he says angrily, "behaves in a shameful way."

Lack of money is the No. 1 headache for single parents, and Strachan sees a national guaranteed annual income as the only long-term solution. But that idea, widely debated in the past, is unlikely to gain public acceptance in the near future. In the meantime, Strachan would like to see welfare mothers receiving a recreation allowance for their children and more financial incentives to take part-time jobs. Strachan now receives \$647 a month to support her family, but she says if she worked part-time she could keep only a maximum of \$100 above her welfare benefits no matter how much she earned. The result of going to work, she argues, could be a net loss of money, since the \$100 would have to go toward baby-sitting, transportation and suitable work clothes. A chronic shortage of day and after-school care, as well as little accommodation for parents who do shift work, compounds the problem for parents who do join the work force. Ingis agrees that, in the short term, welfare benefits must at least come up to the poverty line. "But the most important thing is to give information to parents and educate them."

Perhaps the most grail-proving problem for some parents is the recognition that it is not only adults who have a difficult time on welfare. "It's hard on the kids," Ingis points out. "Being an social assistance takes a toll on you anyway, and there is an awful lot of saying no to things like trips to the skating rink that cost 50 cents, attending birthday parties where gifts are expected and treats and new clothes." Strachan now has trouble paying for items like toilet paper and over-the-counter drugs for her children when they are sick, but she says that the children themselves feel the impact when they start school. "The money is put out there for field trips or sports equipment." And the children are affected in more subtle ways when parents like Al-Adel are "worried sick that financially I don't think I'm going to make it," says Strachan. "The children suffer and it is not their fault." ☐

Education



Extending the body to free the mind

The chance that Dirk DePauw would enter work seemed remote indeed. At 26, he was eager to start his own living. And his intelligence had been described as phenomenal. But he was severely handicapped with cerebral palsy in a society where jobs for professionals and skilled laborers were scarce. His movements were hampered by a wheelchair, his hands shook and his speech was slurred. "We had no idea what he could do," admits his mother, Daphne DePauw of Thornhill, Ont. Then, late last summer, Dirk DePauw was introduced to a computer. Under the guidance of Stan Squires, an educational computer expert in nearby Oakville, he soon found that he could work the computer by placing a blunt pencil between two forefingers and tapping the keyboard. "Now," he says, "I hope to eventually work in some aspect of the computer business."

Until very recently, severely handicapped people like DePauw have been intellectual exiles—doomed to be nonproductive members of society not because of any lack of will or intelligence but because they were trapped inside their own malfunctioning bodies. Now, much to most people's surprise, the computer has become the conduit to trapped intelligence. While the introduction of the computer to Canada's 2.5 million handicapped has been slowed by profes-



DePauw (top right) with Squires, and child using Bliss symbols: trapped intelligence

als who feared the handicapped were't bright enough to handle such complex technology, recent successes have been so impressive that a flurry of new projects are being planned, backed in part by a recent National Research Council investment of \$372,000.

The term "trapped intelligence" was first coined in the late '60s by a team of researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in Cambridge. Recognizing that hitting a key on a computer keyboard demands less coordination and emotional energy than writing or speaking, the team developed a computer-based learning system, LOGO,

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for handicapped children. Nineteen-year-old Michael Murphy, whose intelligence could only be guessed at because of his poor co-ordination and garbled speech, began working with 1000 two years ago. He got so good at it that he was asked to help teach a computer course for handicapped children. Another child who was otherwise withdrawn wouldn't leave the terminal for 12 hours, and a 12-year-old who could barely write composed a letter to her mother. Mathematically, Seymour Papert, who leads the project, says computers help to "redress the inequality of life chances."

The tremendous speaking bonus of the computer is desperately needed stimulations. "Most handicapped children are very passive in their learning," says Dr. Sylvia Weir, one of the MIT researchers, "because they're in wheelchairs, sleeping or nodding their heads." Dr. Lucien Berdahl, who heads a learning program for about 500 physically handicapped, mentally retarded and deaf children at the University of Manitoba, says the children show tremendous growth with a computer. "We'll swear that a child isn't really reading and there we'll read that he is. It's the computer that gives him the high level of mastery."

Once a disabled child learns how to use a computer, the next step is communication. In Toronto, staff members at the Ontario Cerebral Children's Centre (OCCC) are now being trained to operate a computer system using 28mm symbols—the 1,800 standard graphics already used as a part of shorthand for the handicapped. Shirley McNaughton, OCCC's executive director at OCCC, hopes a substantial proportion of the bright physically handicapped will use the new system. "It gives them the opportunity to do what we do as a normal man of their bodies and minds. This is our last step in helping them to communicate independently — non-verbally, educationally and recreationally." Already, a central computer in Winnipeg can send a complete program of instruction in less than a minute to a handicapped person with a home computer. Clark DePam looks forward to the day when he can have a home computer as a constant companion, enabling him to live independently and even cook his own meals. But for now, the highlight of his week in the hour he spends with Ben Spayres learning the basics of computer programming. He also likes to play a game of concentration in which a deck of cards is flashed on the screen. The object is to match pairs and, although selection is random at first, after that it is purely by memory. "The best way to learn is to learn," says Spayres. "This concentration is much better than mine."

Source: Morrison

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You can pour whisky

Architecture

A renewable vision, a winning design

By Mark Czarnede

Waking up from his drink, the business executive is confronted with a friendly grin from a plump rainbow trout circling the tank just outside his window. Coffee break means donning an overcoat for a stroll through the telpin in the mall garden. And if he's conservative-consistent, he can take comfort in the knowledge that the lemons from hunch will end up as dinner for the trout or compost for the tulip bed.

These are just some of the pleasures promised in this month's winning proposal for the federal government's Low Energy Building Design Award (LEBD) competition. Whether this vision will ever materialize is just one issue in an ongoing debate at all levels of government between the renewable-energy faithful and advocates of the current energy policy, concentrated on re-managing oil and gas consumption priorities. The LEBDA competition should encourage the renewable-energy faithful, not only were the designs economically viable (some even projected below-average initial costs), but the department



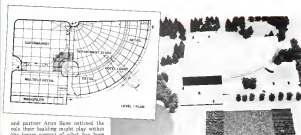
of public works (DPP) is also publishing a book detailing the proposals in the hope that increased access to information will stimulate developers to construct habitable models instead of energy-devouring monstrosities.

A first prize of \$30,000 in this new competition went to the Toronto architectural firm of Robb Robles & Associates, whose overcast gaudy spirit, Rob Robles, is an energy conservation



Robles (left) (above: building habitable models, not energy-devouring monstrosities)

enthusiast of long standing ("our main design principle was that every bit of energy had to be used at least twice"). Practical economics is just one of many concerns reflected in the award-winning design for the hypothetical 30-acre site in downtown Regina. Is the introduction of their proposal, Robles



and partner Aron Sawe outlined the role their building might play within the larger context of what has been called "urban biology." It reads like a *Whole Earth Catalog* rewrite of Genesis: "There is and ever will be only one biosphere in the earth in which we and all other forms of life can survive." But Robles is an grassroots prophet preaching back-to-the-earth doctrine. Strongly opposed to the utopian pretensions of much contemporary thinking on energy-conserving architecture, he argues that modern man is essentially an urban dweller with powerful technological at his disposal for placing man

Winning model and floor plan "high technology isn't necessarily anti-urban"

in harmony with the biosphere instead of destroying it. Says Robles: "In designing such a building you don't have to end up with something from *Star Wars*. High technology isn't necessarily anti-nature."

Robles conceives the Regins complex as a "semi-living biological organism" maintaining a balance with its sur-

rounding environment and within itself. The biological dimension is completed by an interior mall that, unlike traditional enclosed malls, would act as a modified outdoor climate. In winter, snowrocks might be needed to walk through its hydroponic vegetable and decorative garden and fish hatcheries. Such an area would not only be functional by regulating heat and humidity changes for the surrounding offices and hotel rooms, but would also provide an



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environmentally and spiritually satisfying "niche space." The fish tanks and hydroponic gardens, though not economic at the moment, could meet the complex nutritional requirements and an outdoor algae pond, supplied by treated sewage and solid organic waste from the complex, would feed the fish, thereby completing the consumer cycle.

Though large-scale fish tank technology is still developing, the hard-core energy-conserving features of Robbie's design incorporate both traditional passive heating principles and state-of-the-art insulation technologies. All south-facing orientations are either paneled with solar collectors or glazed to obtain maximum benefits from solar heat. Roofing and wall insulation is applied on the outside of the concrete walls so that the structure picks up warmth from the interior climate and acts as a heat sink. Northern and western exposures remain unglazed and are protected by evergreen groves to fend off winter winds.


The public recognition of his design by a jury of peers is gratifying to Robbie, an architect who, according to journalist and former partner Colin Vaughan, "is extremely humble but not fashionably—he's always a step ahead of the pack." Controversy has surrounded Robbie ever since he arrived from England in the late '60s and was promptly blackballed at home where a prospectus told him, "We don't like people who work as hard as you do." While in private practice, his firm was largely responsible for such prestigious designs as Canada's pavilion at Expo '67. He has now formed his own company and taken issue with him so that they can devote more time to intensive energy-conserving design.

Public acceptance of Robbie's latest vision largely depends on how profitable the projects appear to private developers. At the moment, incentives for change are not great, despite increasing fuel costs, since these hikes are passed on directly to the lessee and do not figure in the initial capital investment. (Construction costs for Robbie's design would be slightly above average.) Although the federal government has devised minimum energy conservation guidelines for builders, it is up to each province to incorporate them into its building codes—as few provinces have acted as yet. At the moment, considered by alternate energy advocates to be inadequate, anyway. If whatever methods are used, it seems clear that unless the principles underlying energy conservation and the urban biology espoused by Robbie and other concerned designers are embraced wholeheartedly by both public and private sectors, all the gas in Alberta will be put to much wasted hot air. ☐

Michael Cimino's

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Bound for glory—by proxy

THE DOLMAVER
Directed by Taylor Hickford

Vincent Vacarro's had luck in to be singing with talent and have no packaging to go along with it. At 27, he's still pushing his songs and still hated by the idea he can for performing there, but he's convinced he won't make it; he doesn't have "the look," the image that sells. So Vincent goes all out for glory-by-proxy. Taking an unknown with a malleable face and a fair-to-middling voice, he turns him into a teen rage called Tommy Dee, reminiscent of all the Tommys and Bobbys of the late '50s. When Tommy is a big hit Vincent is lost in the triumph, alone in the wings accepting applause. Watching the audience's hysteria, Vincent is out there himself in the limelight because he has made that moment happen.

The Dolmaver is one of the few movies to deal realistically with the hyping and packaging of performers and, at the same time, to show how a performer's calculated image is a great part of what we respond to. Tommy Dee (Paul Land) is a jerk with a penchant

for underage girls and not a thought in his head. In Vincent Vacarro's hands he's an electrifying presence—a star. Vincent's vacuous confidence keeps pushing him to new heights on the ladder of success, but we're on the side of decency. He won't stop at anything, and he

won't stop because he never does get out there on that stage. "You didn't do it for us," he tells his successful father, who had left him and his mother years before. "You didn't do it for anybody. You did it for yourself." That's Vincent pre-acting; post-success he turns into his dad, even wearing his suit over his shoulder in the same way.

Shirley, Land: can almost see his scales



Part of the reason why *The Dolmaver* is as compelling as it is comic first, Ray Sharkey's performance as Vincent Shirley was vital in *White and Pink* and best part Allen Ginsberg in *River! River!*—in which he was such an overactive actor you wanted to scream at him to stop. Here he does too much again, except doing too much while playing Vincent Vacarro is doing just barely enough. Sharkey gets all of the slick, bastard side of the character, you can almost see his scales.

Vincent tries an ambitious teen magazine editor (Tovah Feldshuh) for advancement and won't listen to her warnings when she becomes emotionally attached to him. As part of his marketing plan for another protégé, Canine, a baby in his brother's restaurant (played by the dynamic newcomer Peter Gallagher), Vincent keeps him in seclusion for months. Vincent is the rock manager in *The Rose*, wringing under the microscope.

Like *The Rose*, *The Dolmaver*, which is so manipulative in its subject, has one terrific quality. It seeses The concert scenes featuring Jeff Barry's songs—which have the authenticity of the period and a sing of their own—made with energy. Outside the performance, however, the movie makes crude mistakes; and though it has the pace

and flavor of movies made in the late '50s and early '60s, unfortunately it retakes some of the same dialogue. "After everything I've done for you," and "You're nothing without me." Most of that is drowned out by Vincent's music, and the pastel-and-pelvis performances he engineers. When Vincent finally learns his lesson and gets up the nerve to begin a career of his own, singing a sweet ballad in a club, it's just what you would expect—and just what you want. It's a tribute to the pop power of the movie.

Lawrence O'Toole

Regrets? He should have had a few

THE FIRST DEADLY SIN
Directed by Brian Koppelman

Describe Frank Sinatra as his first movie role in 10 years. Tough, tender, a mix of few words and a song left turned.

Who does he play? Frank Sinatra pretending to be a police sergeant on the track of a killer.



Sinatra, Dumorey: two are pink murders, two innocents. Two surgical incisions.

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bagging innocent people on the back of their heads with a mountaineer's ice pick. At the same time, he's worried about his wife—that's *Page Duncany*—who is in hospital after having a kidney removed.

Is he good?
 Gen. you think of anyone better to play Frank Strasser?

What about Page Duncany?
 Well, she doesn't get to do or say that much on account of her kidney being in such a bad way.
What's the plot?

I already told you. He tracks down the killer and visits his wife in hospital.
Does he catch the killer?
 Sure. It's a movie, isn't it?
Is it violent?
 Not a lot. Two sex-pick murders, two surgical incisions, two amputees, one car accident and one gunshot.

So?
What about it?
Is there any?
 I told you—the wife is in a hospital bed with one kidney. How would you like to shell out \$5.50 and sit for two

hours watching some guy visit his wife and some sicko-hermit-crazy do his muscle-shedding exercises? And another thing—what's with this *1936, The First Deadly Sin*?
Is there a movie or anything like that?

Yeah, sure. If you live in a big city like New York, everyone should expect like they do in the movie and that way you cut down on crime.
Anything else?
 Yeah. You should always look after your kidneys.
L.A.T.

Brief Encounters

The Shout Man: Embarrassing, high-flying force beryant in a cloud, but filled with dark pockets, and probably the best movie ever made about making movies. An escaped criminal (Steve Buscemi) falls into a dead stunt man's job while on the lam. The director of the movie-within-the-movie, Eli Cross (played with elegance and energy by Peter On'agle), uses the criminal for his own purposes, to finish his movie—and he'll do anything to see to that. Cross is a marvelous creation—a cross between

Dan Quirke, God and a few interior decorator. You come out staid with Dominic Pembro's score whizzing inside your head. There's not a boring moment in it and it's as interesting as the wheel.

Kagemusha: An old man's story told with painstaking care and at an even more painstaking pace. The old man is the great Japanese doctor, 70-year-old Akira Kurosawa, and the tale is one of a beggar doubling for a powerful warlord. When the warlord dies the beggar must assume the heavy weight of his identity. Set in 16th-century feudal Japan and ablate with color. Yes, it's slow, but old

men's stories like this one can keep younger men in thrall.

Eye Eye Brazil: Carmen Miranda, nuts, saunas, beaches? Wrong. This gentle, delightful film written and directed by Carlos Diegues wouldn't know a cliché if it slipped on one. A tacky three-person musical revue, turned into an understatement by the changing face of modern Brazil, tries to justify its existence in the backlands. Full of feathery optimism about people in the midst of change. Arresting characters, good performance, reasonable economics, a piece of capriciousness.
L.A.T.

Books

In which fine writers make a festival

The First Annual International Authors' Festival, held in late October at Harborfront in Toronto, was certainly in the spirit of a longline of debate: take some grit, a sheering and a little luck and hope that the thing will fly. The poet was Greg Gatenby, the 39-year-old organizer of the affair, who in the past year managed to persuade 23 authors to come from as far away as New Zealand to take part in the festival. The sheering was his budget ("Let's just say it was less than \$12,000," says Gatenby. "I'd be embarrassed to tell you what it really was.") donated by government and the *de Maurier Council* for the Arts, and stretched wherever possible by loans from publishers and enthusiasts. The lack was something Gatenby couldn't



Puig (above): looking to the Latin Americans to write the Great American Novel



Books (above left), Wright (below), Maria Vassiliou (left) with festival organizer Gatenby: successful cross-fertilization of talents

antipate. Two weeks before the festival was set to begin, a very good Polish poet who had been living in quiet exile in the U.S., writing and teaching at the University of California, won the 1980 Nobel Prize for literature. Despite the furore and the sudden fame Canadian Milton decided to honor a prize commitment. The first public reading of the Nobel laureate gave way at the First Annual Harborfront International Authors' Festival, a fitting inauguration for both.

Wilson, whose Saturday night reading drew one of the largest crowds, was the most obvious attraction of what must have been the most important assemblage of literary talent ever in Canada. On opening night, English poet and emigrant Stephen Spender, who at 71 has acquired the comely timing of a much-published performer, romped into a lap and should about his friends. W.H. Auden and Igor Stravinsky. And also as a legend should, he was able every now and then to make his listeners hear only his poetry. Though not quite so elegant as Spender, two South American novel-



Tomas Bond. Before the week of the festival, as the next contender likely to produce the Great American Novel. Canadian authors Margaret Atwood, Irving Layton, Michael Ondaatje and Richard Wright (whose new novel is reviewed on page 70) more than held their own in this cross-fertilization of cultures.

Gatenby, over the five years he has been running the reading program at Harborfront, has been steadily trying to boost his literary community from local events to one of international stature. For him, launching a festival of this scope was also launching a large-scale fear that Harborfront might not live up to his hopes. "Toronto often thinks of itself as a safe New York, sophisticated and international," he says. "I wasn't sure if the city was sophisticated enough to support a festival like this. Let's face it, it takes a lot of intense focusing to keep drawing a crowd through some consecutive seasons." But Gatenby ended up being "pleasantly surprised" by the turnout—standing room only for the three nights featuring Atwood, Spender and Wilson, and

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ALL SPIRITS ARE NOT CREATED EQUAL.

crowds of at least 300 for the other four. What those crowds must be that Galsky can consider his festival well and truly launched and can get down to organizing for next year, he has already received letters from four Bellevue residents who want to join the festival. Galsky couldn't resist this year, Alain Robitaille-Girard, and Marianne Gaudet. Carlos Pantoja saying that they would like to participate. He also hopes to firm up an Amnesty International benefit that could draw visitors of the stature of Denis Levesque and Graham Greene. But more than giving Canadian readers and writers a chance to get a good

look at authors who otherwise would never have set foot here (this year they came from Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, the U.S., Greece, Brazil, Chile, the Netherlands and Norway), the goal of the festival was to raise the international profile of Canadian writers. "From my travels I know there was an interest in Canadian literature," says Galsky, "but it was the same old story—people couldn't get books and didn't know the personalities of the authors." It turned out to be a goal he saw realized in a satisfyingly literal fashion. At the end of the week both English

playwright Arnold Wesker and Dutch poet Gerard Kuper staggered off to catch their planes carrying their purses—\$1,000 each worth of Canadian books. That makes \$2,000 worth of books for the evening. **M.T. Kelly**

Further tales of the weakened man

FINAL THINGS
by Richard D. Wright
Introduction by Gail Scott

Charles Perrin, the hero of Richard Wright's fourth novel, is a troubled man. He's 43, his marriage has broken, he drinks too much, his career as a journalist and writer has lost its promise. Nothing seems to be working for him. He resents his ex-father-in-law's friendship and despises his ex-wife's young lover, his 19-year-old son, Jonathan, who spends Saturdays with him, seems remote and unhappy. Like Mrs. Wakeham, the mother of *The Weakened Man*, Wright's remarkable first novel, Charles is watching his personality dissolve—and worse. Charles's ex-wife frets about allowing Jonathan to visit him in his modest apartment on a gritty downtown Toronto street. Her worries are well-founded. The boy disappears on what his father assumes, through a haze of beer, is a routine trip to the corner store. He's found a day later, raped and murdered, wrapped in garbage bags in a vacant lot behind a factory.

Final Things begins with this oddly unfolding horror and ends with extraordinary violence. Wright develops his story economically; the pressure of suspense is unrelenting, yet there's a measure of fate and flourish, like a scene that has recovered here the right control of tone and mood that made *The Weakened Man* so impressive, and the loss of which over-inflated his most recent effort, *Fortnightly Pleasures*. His is an accomplished craftsman. He manages a direct, unpretentious prose, with a delicate fairness perfectly appropriate to Charles's sense of his drab life and surprisingly effective for the economizing approach and hard circumstances that surround him. All of these qualities make a style notable for the economy it avoids, for its careful and wise selection of means.

The character of Charles—the depiction of his emotions and behavior—is the strongest feature of the book. He is a man who feels "the sadness attending the passage of time," who senses "the enormous loss and waste of his life." He drinking, and his preoccupation with it, is painful to observe, his casual conversations, at work and at bed, are

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hopeless, above all, his relations with his ex-wife and her family reveal that dispiriting ache of nostalgia and resentment that is the special affliction of the newly and regrettably split. We see a man in crisis, frustrated, bleak, terrified, and it all seems authentic.

But the novel breaks sweetly in two, and each reader will have to decide if the two parts balance successfully. The first, moving through the day of Jonathan's funeral, focuses on Charlie's increasing isolation and despair as he feels his last tenuous connections to a brighter, happier life loosen. The second half is more unsentimental: there's an anonymous phone call with a lead to Jonathan's killers which Charlie decides to pursue alone, and a bloody though fairly predictable conclusion.

Wright loses touch with what he does best as the plot accelerates, but it's hard to figure out any other way he might have worked it. For the first time in his career he has drawn a character who commits himself to something vital (or in this case deadly), who makes a course of action rather than a withdrawal or retreat. The book is short what then are capable of, or driven to, under extreme stress. As Charlie, in acting, loses control of his life, he gains a terrible clarity, a final calm. And the reader ends up feeling much as Charlie does: "We had always hated each other, yet now he seemed he was part of us." Involved, drawn in—sometimes against his better judgment. **Douglas Hill**

Oh those interesting ulterior motives

PAPER CITY
by Susan Korte
(Clarkson House \$19.95)

These members of Stuart Korte, the veteran West Coast newspaperman, couldn't have appeared at a more timely moment. Korte, now 61, started his professional life as the Vancouver Pressman, worked his way up to being publisher of the Victoria Times and then, for 18 years, continuing in 1964, was publisher of The Vancouver Free Press. Since that book was begun, however, the Victoria Times has disappeared in a merger following its purchase by Kenneth Thomson. Shortly thereafter, the other two were shaken up in the deal by which Thomson and his "rival," Southern Press, decided the country up between them that two war-burdened, blue-print printing the federal government's recently appointed Korte Commission on press concentration. Clearly, some sort of moral and dramatic shift is taking place in daily journalism and Korte, through out of office



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Kente: Full of marvellous leader stuff

when this stuff hit the fan, should have been brought into the original cause. Well, he does and he doesn't.

Graveyard stories and fancy though it is, *Paper Boy* is also a curious book in its structure. It sets out initially in a warm, nostalgic glow. Kente arrived on the scene in an earlier period of transition, when the demise of the party press was causing a great shake-down in the industry and the modern newspaper as we knew it was still to be born. His career really got rolling when Max Bell, an aggressively wealthy Albertan who rode his newspapers like a broom, installed him at the head of the dying *Times*, which Kente resurrected handily. He is especially good at remembering fondly his days on *The Vancouver Sun*, a paper that, through its graduation, has always had a strong influence on the texture of journalism elsewhere in the country.

The *Sun* was—and is—a liberal newspaper. In this as in other regards, Kente was well-suited to the task, being the son of a Vancouverian publisher who defined Tories as people "who spell Jesus Christ with a small p." During Kente's tenure, it was also the most read paper in Canada. Allan Fotheringham (whose *Kente* treats harshly but very carefully) was accused three times of writing in one week alone, causing

Kente to sigh good-naturedly "The hell! and I became good friends" (Melbourne candidate). Kente does some broken field running, pads the book with listed portraits of John Bassett, Roy Thomson and Lester Pearson and then, changing tone of voice once more, moves on for the kill.

In writing this book, Kente had an ulterior motive as big as all outdoors. His object was clearly to come down hard on Brig. Richard S. Malene, one of the founders of the PP chain to which all these newspapers belonged, himself the longtime publisher of the *Winnipeg Free Press* and the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, and a man instrumental in the eventual sale of PP to Lord Thomson. Malene, it develops, was not in favor of making Kente head of the *Sun*, but Kente had a "friend in court" in Bell. But once Bell died, Malene seems to have gone after Kente, who retaliates here by calling him a "bully," a cheapshot, a venter of "staple-free sentiments" and an executive incapable of delegating authority. In a particularly low blow, Kente takes up the details of Malene's messy post-war divorce.

Even in his bitterness Kente never loses his humor. He illustrates Malene's parsimoniousness by recalling that he urged *The Letterbox Herald*, another PP paper, to stop giving to donors much money to the Red Cross. But Kente gets more serious in a between-the-lines assertion that Malene drove PP downhill, only to help bring about the sale to Thomson and then, miraculously, end up as a Thomson consultant, becoming thereby "one of the first men in history to serve as both corpse and undertaker." Marvellous rooster stuff, that, aimed at the heartstrings and the funny bone as well as the papular. But readers might wish to remember about autobiographies what the Thompson and Southern corporations have conveniently forgotten about newspapers: that a plurality of opinion is necessary if the truth is to be found by averaging the two extremes. Malene has said that he will one day write some memoirs of his own.

Doag Fetherling

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *The Graceland Witcher* (4)
- 2 *Firestarter*, King (1)
- 3 *The Key to Falkland*, Follett (16)
- 4 *Justice Then and Now*, Richter (2)
- 5 *Reign of Angels*, Sheldahl (3)
- 6 *Farmer, Jorg* (7)
- 7 *Persepolis*, Razi, Rohmer
- 8 *The House Identity*, Latham (6)
- 9 *Voices in Time*, MacLennan
- 10 *Line Links*, DeLozier (16)

(*) Pre-publication sales

NONFICTION

- 1 *The Invasion of Canada, 1610-1613*, Burton (1)
- 2 *The Second Herman Treasury*, Geyer (2)
- 3 *Scenarios of Power*, Sheldahl (2)
- 4 *James Macmillan's Testament*, Averil (7)
- 5 *How to Invest Your Money and Profit From Inflation*, (Owen)
- 6 *Catch Me If You Can*, Abington (4)
- 7 *Ingrid Bergman: My Story*, Bergman & Bergman
- 8 *The Warfare*, Geyo
- 9 *The Boy's Like Link*, Geyer (3)
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The Ottawa mindstamp: Made in the Black Forest

By Allan Fotheringham

Ottawa, a sea of paper topped with large amounts of gum, comes on like the amount of physical labour done in the logs would strain a goat's legs and consists largely of people moving tables in place for a panel discussion. When the anthropologists dig into this muddle, they will discover that at any given moment there were 18 panel discussions going on, occupied mostly of people shifting their underwear and looking at the clock to see how long it would take to get to the reception. Reception follows panel's at night follows day, reception being where you discuss what you've just discussed while waiting for the gum.

There was this panel the other day, you see, mounted by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, on the pressing subject of the parliamentarian and the press. While delegates from Barbados and beyond watched in some wonderment, and Speaker Jeanne Sirois tried to keep the boys separated, there was this earnest wrangle over the meaningless subject. It's as useless as a panel discussion on sex. There are boys and there are girls. That's all. There are parliamentarians (a parliamentarian is a politician outside town) and there is the press and it is war. Simple. No one getting disturbed about it, let alone having a panel on it.

The spectacle of politicians and reporters sitting around the Railway Committee Room waiting for gum time is so talking about why they do the one another is somewhat akin to parliamentarian guards discussing with the inmates their differences and what can be done to solve them. The two don't mix, and any time scribbles and pots are found automatically examining one another in close proximity the public would best feel for its wallet.

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

The politician, by the nature of the beast, wants to conceal all information save that complimentary to his image. In Sweden, it is now official state policy that all government business be open to public scrutiny except that deemed to be secret. In Canada, thanks to the casual arrogance of the National Governing Party which has been in power so long, government business is secret except that deemed to be public. The Liberals have got the whole apple down and have consumed themselves that what



they do is normal. Their efforts, as if by reflex, to bar the cameras and microphones from the crucial Senate-Commons committee on the constitution is typical. The logic is wondrous to behold. The nation, via the TV cameras, is allowed to watch the House of Commons debate the restructuring of this fractious land. But when the politicians (oops—parliamentarians) move into even more detailed discussions of the same subject, the public is not deemed trustworthy enough to be allowed as spectators.

One can just imagine, with *de's* eyes delight, the lawmakers in the Runic States of Anagaria attempting to shut out full public scrutiny of rewriting of their constitution. It would be the Battle of Bull Run revisited. The Yaxals would take to the streets. Yet Canadians, ignoring their fireworks and shuffling their Ashlun obediently, put up with such effrontery. A country that is only now, a decade late, examining its own interests on the PQ crisis is not too

apt to storm the gates of a Liberal-controlled committee that is run by *quill* pen rules.

The sluggish nature of the Ottawa mind slows the progress of the nation to the speed of a mud slide. The McDonald Commission or the mighty experts of some Mounties who had seen too many Jack Webb reruns has patterned on for as long now (we are approaching the fourth year) that the public has lost interest. God. That uses the original plan. Just as the Le Dain Commission

on the global threat of pot took such an interminable length of time to arrive at the obvious that the younger stockholders, out of boredom waiting for the report, had moved on to take The Liberal mind, made up of two parts delay to use part delay, it best typified these days by Allan MacEachern, the finance minister who disposes his words as carefully as office grounds working their way through the filter.

MacEachern, studied at the feet of the malleable Paul Martin, who in using the English language was like a most competent building a hen house without any doors. MacEachern, in telling us what he is doing with our money, often sets out in the Commons in a westerly direction and wanders through so many points of the compass that our ministers are soon leaving the house with the stagers, as if hit on the head with a load of Marc Lalonde's charm. An eager if clumsy apprentice to this style, government Senate leader Ray Perrault sometimes struggles on his own convoluted verbiage and pages must be examined to disentangle him from his syntax before it cuts off his air supply.

The problem is not between the parliamentarian and the press but in the Canadian politician's reluctance to discuss readily what he is currently plotting. The Liberals, in their own little Black Forest called Ottawa, have evolved into dwarfs in the art of conversation.



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